



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-111  
Friday  
11 June 1993

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### CONTENTS

11 June 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Security Council Meets, Appeals for Calm /Bujumbura Radio/ ..... 1

##### Zaire

Governments Dispute Seats at ILO Conference /Libreville Radio/ ..... 1

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Eritrea

Correction to Assembly Approves Government Appointments ..... 2  
Correction to Assembly Issues Council Decree ..... 2

##### Kenya

Government Regrets Attempted Arrest of MP /DAILY NATION 10 Jun/ ..... 2

##### Somalia

UN Officials Prepare To Launch Strike on Aidid /AFP/ ..... 2  
Mogadishu Airport To Close to Air Traffic /AFP/ ..... 3  
France Begins Evacuation of Embassy in Mogadishu /Paris Radio/ ..... 3  
Minister Hands Over 'Last Pakistani Soldier' /Mogadishu Radio/ ..... 3  
Radio Manta Blamed for 5 Jun Disturbances /Mogadishu Radio/ ..... 3  
SNA Denies Affiliation With 'Voice of Somali Masses' /Mogadishu Radio/ ..... 3

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk Urges Government of National Unity /Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN 9 Jun/ ..... 5  
Meyer Says Legislation Not Needed for Transitional Council /SAPA/ ..... 6  
Government, ANC, CP Officials Discuss Land Reform /Johannesburg TV/ ..... 6  
'Unknown Persons' Kill PAC De Aar Branch Organizer /SAPA/ ..... 9  
Police Seize Arms Cache on Israeli Shipping Vessel /SAPA/ ..... 9  
Police Arrest Bophuthatswana Student Leader, Others /SAPA/ ..... 9  
CP's Corne Mulder Interviewed on Negotiations /Johannesburg TV/ ..... 10  
11 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries /THE STAR 11 Jun, etc/ ..... 12

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

UNITA's Valentim Calls For Decentralized Power /Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD 8 Jun/ ... 14  
Valentim Says Relations With Portugal Threatened /Voz do Galo Negro/ ..... 14  
Chief of Staff Says Situation 'Favorable' to Armed Forces /Luanda TV/ ..... 15  
Opposition Leaders Comment on Ways To End War /Luanda Radio/ ..... 15  
200 Militants Reportedly Disappear From Luanda Jails /Voz do Galo Negro/ ..... 16  
Commentary Says Fatherland 'Dying,' Divisions Outlined /Luanda Radio/ ..... 16  
Parliament Extends Session to Aug, Elects Council /Luanda Radio/ ..... 16  
Interior Minister on Police Corruption, Indiscipline /Luanda TV/ ..... 16  
UNITA Radio Reports High Child Mortality Rate /Voz do Galo Negro/ ..... 16  
Minister on Soyo Oil Spill, Economic Consequences /Luanda TV/ ..... 17  
PRC Embassy Donates 3 Tonnes of Medical Supplies /Luanda Radio/ ..... 17  
Official on International Aid for Needy /Luanda TV/ ..... 17  
Red Cross Delegation Leaves for Huambo /Luanda Radio/ ..... 18

##### Malawi

Banda Congratulates Troops Returning From Mozambique /Blantyre Radio/ ..... 18  
Ruling Party Clarifies Remarks About Colored Community /Blantyre Radio/ ..... 18

<b>Mozambique</b>	
President Dhlakama Arrives in Belgium 9 Jun <i>[Maputo Radio]</i> .....	19
Announces Meeting With Chissano <i>[Lisbon TV]</i> .....	19
Renamo Reportedly Threatens Meconta Teachers <i>[Maputo Radio]</i> .....	19
Gorongosa Official Reports Renamo Violations <i>[Maputo Radio]</i> .....	20
Assembly Session Closes 10 Jun, Issues Draft Resolution <i>[Maputo Radio]</i> .....	20
Guebuza on Electoral Law Approval After Parties Meet <i>[Maputo Radio]</i> .....	20
<b>Namibia</b>	
Article Views Government Spending on 'Guest Houses' <i>[THE NAMIBIAN 8 Jun]</i> .....	20
<b>Swaziland</b>	
Chief Electoral Officer Announces Polling Centres <i>[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 10 Jun]</i> .....	21
<b>Zambia</b>	
Auditor General Reports on Financial Mismanagement <i>[London International]</i> .....	22
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	
<b>Ghana</b>	
Joint Commission With Libya Session Ends; Agreement Signed <i>[Accra Radio]</i> .....	23
Foreign Minister Asamoah Comments <i>[London International]</i> .....	23
<b>Liberia</b>	
ECOWAS Secretary Criticizes U.S. Role in Country <i>[AFP]</i> .....	23
NPFL Spokesman, UN Special Envoy Discuss 'Atrocities' <i>[London International]</i> .....	24
Commentary Claims Sawyer Responsible for Massacre <i>[Gbarka Radio]</i> .....	25
<b>Mali</b>	
Konare Holds 1st Anniversary News Conference <i>[Bamako Radio]</i> .....	27
Joint Commission With Mauritania Ends Meeting 10 Jun <i>[Bamako Radio]</i> .....	27
<b>Niger</b>	
Government, Azaouak Liberation Front Sign 3-Month Truce <i>[Niamey Radio]</i> .....	27
Presidential Decree Lifts Restrictions on Movement <i>[Niamey Radio]</i> .....	28
<b>Nigeria</b>	
Abuja High Court Issues Order Banning Elections <i>[AFP]</i> .....	28
Anti-Election Demonstration in Kaduna 10 Jun <i>[London International]</i> .....	28
SDP, NRC Vice Presidential Candidates Debate <i>[Lagos Radio]</i> .....	28
120,000 Policemen Mobilized To Ensure 'Tight Security' <i>[Lagos TV]</i> .....	29
Gas Stations Hoarding Fuel Ordered Closed <i>[Lagos Radio]</i> .....	30
<b>Senegal</b>	
'Unexpected Twist' Reported in Assassination Inquiry <i>[London International]</i> .....	30

## Burundi

### Security Council Meets, Appeals for Calm

EA1006164693 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The National Security Council held its ordinary meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic. The meeting's agenda included the security situation in the country after the announcement of the provisional results of the presidential elections, and a report on the state of preparations for legislative elections.

After exchanging views on the items the National Security Council urged the entire population to maintain calm and serenity as they had done so well during the electoral campaign, to avoid any act of provocation that might disturb peace, order and security, to continue closely cooperating with the administration and security forces, and to denounce any acts that could cause unrest in the country.

The Security Council recommended that the administration continue carrying out its responsibilities by reassuring the people, urging them to remain calm and to prevent any act of provocation that might lead to chaos. It asked security forces to increase their presence in the field and to further reassure the population. It urged all political parties to advise their supporters to remain calm, to avoid any acts of provocation, and to preserve peace and security. The National Security Council urged heads of high schools and higher institutions of learning to cooperate closely with administrative and security forces to avoid disorder in schools.

Finally, the National Security Council requested the Ministry of Interior and Local Government and the National Electoral Commission to finalize technical preparations for the legislative elections so that they can be conducted in security and order.

## Zaire

### Governments Dispute Seats at ILO Conference

AB1106073293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830  
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Two factions are disputing the Zairian seat at the International Labor Organization [ILO] conference. The

two delegations, representing rival governments in Kinshasa, are fighting to win their right to take part in the conference. A similar dispute took place last month for the country's representation at the World Health Organization conference. Zaire's seat was given to the Birindwa government appointed by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko instead of the Tshisekedi government.

According to the ILO spokesman, the organization's accreditation committee will decide on who will attend the conference in the coming days. Simon Tchipenzi Ladomba, the secretary general of the Zairian Democratic Labor Confederation, said he was representing the legal transitional government and added that he would protest the continuous violation of the rights of the trade unions and fundamental freedoms as well as present the plight of the Zairian workers, quote, which is worse than in Somalia, end quote.

Also, a news conference was held this afternoon in Paris by Lambert Mende Omalanga, the Tshisekedi government communication minister, as part of his campaign in Europe and the United States of America. The Tshisekedi government spokesman said that his government is expecting support from Western governments and especially from the United Nations. More details with Mbaye Thiam:

[Begin Omalanga recording] We presented four requests at the United Nations for which we asked for the support of our partners:

1. An observer mission to assess the situation in critical zones and evaluate the critical human rights situation;
2. A UN expert mission to monitor free and democratic elections;
3. An investigation mission to look into the preoccupying human rights situation in Shaba and Nord Kivu and to assess important, humanitarian needs for the people who are victimized by the political violence orchestrated by Mr. Mobutu, and;
4. Taking into account the persisting interethnic war in Shaba, Nord Kivu, and other regions, a UN intervention force to restore the security threatened by the violence perpetrated by President Mobutu and his supporters. [end recording]

## Eritrea

### **Correction to Assembly Approves Government Appointments**

*AB0906180293*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Assembly Approves New Government Appointments," published in the 9 June Sub-Saharan African DAILY REPORT, page 6:

Column two, third paragraph, only sentence make read: ...Mr. Ramadan Muhammad Nur, minister of local government... (correcting title)

Paragraph seven, make foreign minister's name read ...Mr. Mahmud Ahmad Sharifo... (correcting name)

Paragraph eight, make information minister's name read ...Mr. al-Amin Muhammad Sa'id... (correcting name)

Paragraph ten, make trade minister's name read ...Mr. Ekuba Abraha... (correcting name)

Paragraph twelve, make maritime resources minister's name read ...Mr. Salih Mekki ... (correcting name)

Paragraph sixteen, make health minister's name read ...Dr. Haile Mihtsun... (correcting name)

### **Correction to Assembly Issues Council Decree**

*AB0906174193*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Issues Council Decree," published in the 9 June Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 7:

Column two, paragraph eleven, only sentence make read ...Telecommunications and Postal Authority... (correcting name of department)

Paragraph sixteen, make read ...Department of Labor... (correcting name of department)

Paragraph seventeen, make read ...Civil Service Office... (correcting name of department)

## Kenya

### **Government Regrets Attempted Arrest of MP**

*EA1106074793 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Jun 93 p 5*

[Excerpt] The government said yesterday it regretted an attempt by armed police to arrest Mr. [Njenga] Mungai within the precincts of parliament. A minister of state in charge of internal security, Mr. Jackson Kalweo, told parliament that the government would investigate fully the actions of the three policemen involved in the incident and take action if they are found guilty.

The speaker, Mr. Francis Ole Kaparo, said the matter touched on parliamentary privileges and ruled that he

would allow Butere MP [member of parliament] Martin Shikuku, to raise the issue during the motion of adjournment. However, during a heated debate on the matter, the chairman of the Democratic Party of Kenya, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, demanded that the matter go to the Privileges Select Committee which, itself, should come out with a report.

Mr. Kalweo said he instituted investigations immediately after hearing Mr. Mungai complain in the house about the attempted arrest. Mr. Kibaki said the arrogance showed by the police as they drew guns and forcibly tried to kidnap a member of parliament was unprecedented. "What happened inside parliament this afternoon is a great shock to all of us and shows that no democracy had taken root in Kenya. The police believe they can continue to infringe on people's freedoms," he added.

He demanded that "this matter must go to the Privileges Select Committee. The minister can make his individual statement but the report about this matter should be made by the select committee." Mr. Kibaki noted of the threat by the policemen that they would open fire and said the "language people speak is contained in their hearts. We are asking the minister and the government to stop harassment by the police. The police should stop attacking Kenyans, removing them from their hotels at 3 am and raping women," he added.

Mr. Kibaki charged that despite the many glaring evidence of harassment, the attorney-general and the minister in charge of security had remained quiet while the commissioner of police had said he had no evidence to proceed with prosecutions.

But Vice-President George Saitoti asked opposition legislators not to go overboard with their condemnations because the government had said it regretted the incidence. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### **UN Officials Prepare To Launch Strike on Aidid**

*AB1006155893 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, June 10 (AFP)—Small arms fire erupted briefly in two areas of Mogadishu Thursday [10 June] as U.N. officials prepared to retaliate against warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, who is held responsible for attacks which killed 23 peacekeepers. Somali snipers were believed to have started shooting, and there was no apparent return fire from U.N. peacekeepers, Pakistani military sources said.

Firing started near U.N. military headquarters at the former U.S. Embassy around 4:00 P.M. (1300 GMT), followed a few minutes later by a few bursts of what seemed to be Kalashnikov fire near the international airport. The gunfire lasted about 15 minutes, witnesses said.

Meanwhile U.N. military officials said they were prepared to launch a strike against General Aidid in retaliation for the killings of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers on Saturday [5 June]. But they said they were still waiting for the green light from U.N. civilian officials.

Sources at the Pentagon in Washington said four U.S. AC-130 gunships were being sent to Somalia to participate in the planned military action. U.N. sources said an investigation into Saturday's bloodbath, in which Somali gunmen also wounded 62 U.N. peacekeepers, would be completed within the next two or three days. "All the options are still open including the military option," said a senior U.N. official who declined to be identified. [passage omitted]

### Mogadishu Airport To Close to Air Traffic

AB1106095393 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, June 11 (AFP)—Mogadishu Airport is to close to air traffic from midnight Friday (2100 GMT), U.N. sources in Nairobi said. The announcement came as speculation grew that the United States was poised shortly to lead a military strike against the main warlord in the Somali capital, Mohamed Farah Aidid. All flights of the U.N. Operation in Somalia, UNOSOM II, and of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will be suspended for an unspecified period, the sources said. African Airlines, the only private company flying into Mogadishu from Nairobi, was also informed of the air traffic ban.

The airport is in the southern part of Mogadishu, held by General Aidid, who is widely accused of being behind an attack last Saturday [5 Jun] in which 23 Pakistani peacekeepers were killed and 62 other U.N. troops were injured. Virtually all aid workers and U.N. civilian officials have been withdrawn from Mogadishu since the clashes. [passage omitted]

### France Begins Evacuation of Embassy in Mogadishu

LD1006123293 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1300 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Excerpts] France has started to evacuate its embassy in Mogadishu; the staff are being transferred to Djibouti. An attack is expected imminently against General Muhammad Aidid, one of the main Somali warlords. The ambassador will leave Mogadishu during the course of the day. [passage omitted]

### Minister Hands Over 'Last Pakistani Soldier'

EA1006210893 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] At 1800 today, Mr. Abdi Hasan Awaleh Qaidid, the secretary of administration and internal affairs, and Dr. Salad Farah Butaleh, the secretary of health, handed over to Colonel (Asif Buray), deputy commander of the

Pakistani troops in Somalia, (Marduq Ahmad Buraid), the last Pakistani soldier who disappeared following the 5 June Mogadishu disturbances. The soldier had been in the custody of Somali people.

As may be remembered, other captured Pakistani soldiers were earlier released.

The hand-over ceremony was also attended by Ambassador Mohamed Ahmad Ali, the foreign affairs director general, [name indistinct], the Pakistani representative to Somalia, and other officials. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Abdi Qaidid first thanked the Somali people who rendered medical treatment, looked after, saved, and made possible the release of the soldiers from our brother Pakistan. He also referred to the efforts being made to stop any further problems.

### Radio Manta Blamed for 5 Jun Disturbances

EA1006211593 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The 5 June disturbances were prepared by the so-called Radio Manta, which since its inception has been broadcasting lies against the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and about the situation in Somalia.

Abdullahi Mohamed Shirwa, the secretary of information and tourism, said this while addressing the information staff. The secretary said the radio had blamed the SNA for every incident that had occurred in Somalia, such as the massacres and constant fighting in Kismaayo and banditry in Mogadishu. For example, on 8 June, UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] forces were attacked by bandits, despite the fact that the SNA did not have any armed forces.

The aim of the radio is to mislead international opinion about the SNA. The [words indistinct] setting the Somali people against each other which the radio strove for was changed into action on 5 June, which led to the creation of an ugly state of affairs. The secretary said the radio played a big role in creating misunderstanding between the SNA leadership and senior officials of UNOSOM [words indistinct]. The secretary went on to say that the people were not stirred up by Radio Mogadishu, but rather by Radio Manta and MANTA newspapers. Radio Mogadishu officials and staff had always worked on the principle of bringing about the pacification, unification, and reconciliation of the Somali people.

### SNA Denies Affiliation With 'Voice of Somali Masses'

EA1006193793 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Mr. Abdullahi Mohamed Shirwa, the secretary of information and tourism, has said there was no radio that supported or spoke on behalf of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] as had been reported by the BBC Somali service.

The secretary made it clear that the SNA was neither responsible for controlling it, nor did it know the location of the radio in question, which the BBC said had called for hostilities. He added that what it had broadcast had nothing to do with the SNA.

In conclusion, the secretary appealed to the Somali people to help unearth the location of this radio and those who were running it. He said it was a campaign aimed at setting the Somali people and the United Nations against each other.

**De Klerk Urges Government of National Unity**  
*BR1006152093 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN  
in Dutch 9 Jun 93 p 2*

[“Exclusive” interview with President F.W. De Klerk, by Raymond Hasselerharm in Johannesburg; date not given: “If the Concept of Apartheid Had Worked, We Would Now Have a Confederation Like The EC”—F.W. De Klerk, (Perhaps) the Last White President of South Africa”; first paragraph is GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN introduction]

[Text] On 27 April 1994, the first nonracial elections will be held in South Africa. Our correspondent, Raymond Hasselerharm, was granted an exclusive interview in Johannesburg with President F.W. De Klerk, who three years ago began the country's reforms aimed at bringing the country out of its isolation.

[Hasselerharm] The election date has been set. That probably means that this is your last year as president.

[De Klerk] I am not so sure of that. There is a possibility that my party will come out of the elections as the biggest one. The presidency itself is not so important in light of the growing consensus on a government of national unity. The important thing is that the major players should take part, and I will certainly be involved in this. Together, the largest parties will govern South Africa for five years in order to bring stability to our country and promote reconciliation.

[Hasselerharm] But each party needs a minimum number of seats to be included in the government. If you look at the percentage of the National Party in the polls, you have hardly any support among blacks, and your support among whites is falling.

[De Klerk] It is not true that I have hardly any support among blacks. And I will receive a majority from non-blacks. At this time, uncertainty is reigning. However, if we can just agree on a new constitution and civil liberties, then I think that support for the National Party will stabilize at its former high level. I would like to emphasize that my party is open to all South Africans. I am no longer the leader of the whites only. I am the leader of all South Africans who are awaiting a new constitution.

[Hasselerharm] It is highly likely that you will be the last white president of South Africa. Are you conscious of this historic moment?

[De Klerk] Yes, but it was at my initiative that this was made possible. We began the process that will lead to a representational parliament. This is the historic moment that we worked for.

[Hasselerharm] Nelson Mandela will probably be the next president of South Africa. Could you work under him?

[De Klerk] I will work under nobody in a government of national unity. I will be a partner in such a government,

along with other leaders. However, I am prepared to work under a new constitution and to accept the outcome of the elections.

[Hasselerharm] How are your relations with Nelson Mandela after three years of negotiation?

[De Klerk] We meet with each other regularly and we respect each other. We accept each other's integrity.

[Hasselerharm] You released Mandela from prison. Have you ever talked with him about his years in jail? Have you offered your apologies?

[De Klerk] We have talked about his years in prison on a number of occasions. The striking thing is that he is not at all bitter about it. Sometimes he even tells me anecdotes from those days. He has never said that he thinks I am guilty. I was 12 years old in 1948.

#### Confederation

[Hasselerharm] You have said that you ended apartheid because it could no longer be worked with, not because it was wrong. Does that mean that if it had worked, we would still have an apartheid state?

[De Klerk] No. If the original concept of separate development had worked, then we would now look like Europe. The country would be divided into a number of nations, and these nations would have worked together in a confederation, like the European Community. That was the idealistic concept of 1948 and the 1950's and 1960's. However, demographic realities and economic realities make this concept impractical for South Africa. We had the courage to say that the system no longer worked, that it resulted in discrimination. And we had the courage to change our policy.

[Hasselerharm] What role did pressure from abroad play, such as the boycott and the antiapartheid movement?

[De Klerk] Sometimes change was slowed down because of it. The isolation of South Africa sometimes forced people together. If the international community had had a more open relationship with us, then the interests of all South Africans would have been better served. The current unemployment and economic problems are, unfortunately, the result of our isolation. That is why I think that the boycott and sanctions did not contribute much to the changes.

[Hasselerharm] Do you have any sympathy for the antiapartheid movement?

[De Klerk] Yes, even though we felt that it was sometimes awfully selective. It did not concentrate on bigger injustices in the rest of the world, and especially in the rest of Africa. It was selective in its moral indignation. That was our criticism. However, I understand that it was against racial discrimination. So am I.

**Afrikaans**

[Hasselerharm] What will happen to the Afrikaans language? Will it remain one of the two official languages, or will it become one of many languages in addition to the black languages, as the ANC [African National Congress] would like?

[De Klerk] I believe that there will be a policy whereby English and Afrikaans will remain the two official languages. I also believe that the various regions and provinces will be entitled to add a third language—the regional language—alongside these two as an official language within the province concerned.

[Hasselerharm] What role do you see for small European countries vis-a-vis the new South Africa? What must they do to help?

[De Klerk] In the first place they should continue down the path that they are r w on, i.e., promoting better economic, academic, and cultural relations. However, the most important thing is to give South Africa sufficient access to the European market, so that our export position can be improved. Our future and our role in Africa depend on a strong economy.

[Hasselerharm] In order to improve the economy, you need foreign investors. The problem is that they do not have enough confidence because of the excessive crime and violence.

[De Klerk] When we have set up a transitional government in which all the parties have a seat, and they work together to create an atmosphere in which free and fair elections can be held, then the political violence will end quickly. Then the police will be free to fight crime. I expect that the situation will improve within a few months. At that point, confidence will return. Investors have the opportunity to do good business in South Africa. Indeed, many multinationals are preparing to use South Africa as a platform for doing business with Africa.

### **Meyer Says Legislation Not Needed for Transitional Council**

*MB1006150693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Parliament June 10 SAPA—A transitional executive council [TEC] could be installed without having to wait for legislation that might delay the process, the minister of constitutional development, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on Thursday [10 June]. Replying to debate on the constitutional amendment bill, he said a TEC and its sub-structures could be in place and working without legislation if all parties agreed to this at the negotiating forum.

If all the parties in the process participated, were co-decision makers, and gave effect to the decisions, there would be no need for legislation as the body would have credibility. "In the coming months further legislation

dealing with the transitional process will be put before Parliament. It is clear that that legislation will not be dealt with by this session of Parliament, as it has to be produced by consensus at the negotiating table. "Because consensus could not be reached in time at the negotiating council and forum, it is not possible to table it now."

A new constitution for the transitional phase would deal with fundamental rights and cater for both central and regional government. "The passage of legislation on the TEC should not have to delay its implementation. The government will be a member of the TEC. It will take part in decisions and give effect to these."

In the government's opinion, a special parliamentary sitting was not needed in July to handle legislation dealing with the TEC. "The TEC will function soon after agreement is reached at the negotiating forum." It would be temporary body, existing from the time of its inception to the coming election. It was a political, not a constitutional structure. As such, it formed part of the so-called levelling of the playing fields in view of an election.

### **Government, ANC, CP Officials Discuss Land Reform**

*MB1006164093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Interview with African National Congress spokesman Thozamile Botha, in the Johannesburg studio, and Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers and Conservative Party spokesman Jan Hoon in the Cape Town studio, by Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Robinson] We are talking about land reforms. We are going to talk to various political parties. With me is Mr. Thozamile Botha of the ANC [African National Congress] and in Cape Town we have Mr. Johan Scheepers, the deputy minister of land affairs, and then we also have Mr. Jan Hoon of the Conservative Party [CP]. Good evening, can you all hear me, first of all? Good. Deputy Minister Scheepers, let us begin with you. Can we just clarify this one point that I discussed with Professor Louise Tager. Will this call by Prof. Tager for a moratorium on land affairs affect the work of your commission?

[Scheepers] There are two issues at stake, Freek. When we talk about a moratorium on the transfer of state land—one must take into consideration existing cabinet decisions, especially with regard to land affecting the self-governing territories, and as has often been said, there is no plan to transfer this land to governments of self-governing territories or to expand their areas of jurisdiction.

[Robinson] Just to give them joint control?

[Scheepers] That is correct. Two-thirds of this alleged 1.2 million hectares, which is actually 960,000 hectares, is already occupied by blacks, who will in all probability be the recipients of this land.

[Robinson] But it is exactly that land that your commission is investigating. Is that not so?

[Scheepers] Approximately 800,000 hectares has been referred to the Advisory Commission on Land Affairs for investigation, and anyone who believes that he has a claim to this land can lodge a claim with the Advisory Commission. We created this commission for this purpose. The rest of the land, approximately a third, is uninhabited, and this could be the only land available for redistribution, the term commonly used.

[Robinson] The other land has as such been dealt with. You are saying then that there is approximately a third, as far as state land is concerned, at stake here and which can be affected by the moratorium?

[Scheepers] It is just this third, and then certain people have been identified as having a right to claim this land. We must take into account that a lot of this land was taken away from ethnic groups who have not received any land in compensation for the land taken away from them. In their interest it is not advisable to place a moratorium on this land and to say that a new government will decide on this land in a new South Africa. There may be merits in calling for a moratorium on all state property, including this land. There may indeed be good arguments in favor of this, but there is a very strong argument for the government's decision to return this land to the people at grassroots level.

[Robinson] But what is your decision? Is this commission continuing its work, and are you going ahead with the transfer of land, despite the request by Prof. Tager.

[Scheepers] The cabinet has made decisions that I have to carry out. I do not change cabinet decisions. If the cabinet decides that this land should be transferred to the people at grassroots level, then the department is there to carry out these decisions. We have taken note of the request by Prof. Tager. We are still waiting for her and her committee to present a complete report to me, because I think that together with the call from this forum, an alternative solution should also be offered to the problem we are experiencing. The problem we are facing concerns the means of satisfying the needs of the people on the ground, who have a legally valid claim to compensation in the form of this land.

[Robinson] But as it stands now, has the cabinet decided that there will not be a moratorium?

[Scheepers] The cabinet has decided that this land will be transferred. None of this land has yet been transferred, but the request for a moratorium on all other state-owned land can be discussed because I think there are merits in the call that all state land should not be transferred, and I already mentioned in my budget

address in Parliament on 30 April that state land should only be transferred in special cases.

[Robinson] Thank you Mr. Scheepers. *Mr. Botha, you have heard what the minister said. Do you go along with that call for a moratorium?*

[Botha] Well, we in the ANC have always called for a moratorium on land alienation and land sales. We definitely have opposed the transfer of land to the Bantustans because we believe that some of these promises to transfer land to the Bantustans were entered into six to eight years, or ten years ago, as part of the creation of these homelands as states.

[Robinson] And if the land is transferred now to individuals or to tribes living in a particular area, would that also be against your grain?

[Botha] Well, we understand that there are certain exceptions that can be understood, and we cannot, at this stage, say that people... [changes thought] Rightful transfers cannot be done, but the reality in this case is that these lands are transferred to tribal authorities and to some of these development authorities in the Bantustans, some of which have been exposed to be corrupt, and there is no proof that this is actually being transferred to individual people within these Bantustans. It's clearly being transferred to the state and in fact, in our view, it is rewarding that these Bantustans, which are already negotiating reincorporation into South Africa. [sentence as heard] It doesn't make sense at this stage to be continuing to transfer land to Bantustans which tomorrow are going to be reincorporated.

[Robinson] Mr. Scheepers, can you just respond to that quickly?

[Scheepers] I would like to respond very quickly to that, Freek, by saying that if Mr. Thomazile Botha's view is that land has to go to individuals, then he and I share the same view. I feel so strongly about it that I am prepared to even put a second condition on the transfer of this land to tribes to insure that it goes to individuals, so that if it does not go to individuals, then this land once again becomes the property of the state. I am sure I understood him correctly, and I must therefore say that we share the same view in that we want to promote fair individual property ownership in this regard.

[Robinson] So in other words it will not be given to homeland governments or authorities or corporations; you want it to go to individuals.

[Scheepers] It is not going to governments but to corporations pending the identification of individual pioneers, and if that process does not go off smoothly and there are no individuals who want to be land owners, it is my view that this land must return to the state for further handling at a later stage with the aim of promoting individual ownership rights. In the transfer of this land to development structures and corporations, we will state

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-93-111  
11 June 1993

that condition very clearly—namely, that individual property ownership should ultimately emerge from it.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Scheepers. *Mr. Botha, let us try to bring in Mr. Hoon from the CP as well, and before we do that, can I ask you just to give a brief statement on white farm land—so-called white farm land? Is it the policy of the ANC that all of those lands must also be negotiable for redistribution?*

[Botha] *Well, there are all sorts of farm land. There is farm land which is already presently indebted, which the state could even acquire without any problem because it is in fact indebted, and it in fact is owned by the state in a way. That land could easily be acquired and in fact be redistributed.*

The second thing is the.... [changes thought] We are saying that farmers should use land productively, so some farmers who do not use their land, who accumulate farms and not use it [as heard], of course that land will have to be utilized in a way and the state might have to impose taxes on that land in order to ensure that it is put into effective use.

[Robinson] Mr. Hoon, could we get your comments on that?

[Hoon] Mr. Robinson, right from the start I want to tell you what the Conservative Party's view is regarding land in South Africa. The CP is irrevocably committed to the acquiring—for the Afrikaner people and other patriots—freedom and a fatherland under their own government. The CP, a peace-seeking party, accepts as a point of departure that the peaceful coexistence of nations and cooperation between them will be best served through the right of each nation to self-determination. The CP says the best and most modern solution for South Africa's intricate problems is encapsulated in a policy of political independence for each nation in its own region, and....

[Robinson, interrupting] Mr. Hoon, excuse me, you are touching on big politics. We are talking specifically about land, and in the meantime, let us assume that Mr. Botha comes to you just now and he says....

[Hoon, interrupting] Mr. Robinson, let me finish.

[Robinson] But please come to the point. With respect, you are touching on big politics.

[Hoon] I am discussing big politics, but we must set a point of departure to tackle the issue of land as approached by the ANC and by the National Party—to put it into perspective. That is why we say, sir, we believe that the policy of political independence and independence and cooperation on a confederal basis, is the policy which will bring peace and economic cooperation within a confederation of states. We say further that each of the 13 nations in South Africa today have land over which they have jurisdiction, land which it acquired historically through accords, occupation, agreements,

bartering, or statutory requirements, and when boundaries are drawn up and when decisions on land are made, these defined jurisdictions belonging to the different nations will have to be taken into consideration.

[Robinson] How must it be taken into consideration? Which body must handle it?

[Hoon] Sir, the CP says when it comes into power, the boundaries of all the different nation-states will have to be finalized, and we are saying they have to be finalized through a process of negotiations.

[Robinson] But before you come to power, Mr. Hoon, from now until the next election?

[Hoon] The CP is busy at the moment at the negotiation forum negotiating the right of self-determination for our people in our own fatherland, and when we have convinced the government to concede that our people have the right to a region in which we can govern ourselves, then we and the government will be jointly responsible for the drawing up of boundaries between our state and all the other national states.

[Robinson] But before the CP's big plan is put into operation, you are not prepared to negotiate over the exchange of land, the redistribution of land?

[Hoon] Mr. Robinson, as I have said to you, each nation has its own region today, and it is defined in the land law.

[Robinson] But Mr. Hoon, may I point out to you that no matter how strongly you feel about it, other people, such as Mr. Botha here, feel just as strongly that certain farmers do not have the right to some of that land. You may differ on this, but this is what is being said. Are you prepared to negotiate about it?

[Hoon] We will negotiate with nations about the boundaries between our state and their states, but about the land of our individual farmers we are not prepared to negotiate with anyone.

[Robinson] Are you prepared to negotiate at Kempton Park if a body were to be created, as Prof. Stager requested earlier?

[Hoon] Sir, I said the CP will negotiate on the drawing up of boundaries between different states but will not negotiate on the making available of individual farmers' land to other groups.

[Robinson] Thank you Mr. Hoon. *Mr. Botha, can I just ask you? You mentioned previously that land must be used productively. In your criteria for transferring land to other people—one would presume black people—would that still be a criteria that that land should be used productively?*

[Botha] *I think it is important to state right from the word go that central to the struggle for liberation in this country has been the land question. The black people have been*

*fighting for the transfer of land to those who have been dispossessed. That is very crucial. The transfer of land to the Bantustan and the alienation of land at this stage could in fact create racial tensions, and in fact could lead to land invasions in the future.*

[Robinson] *We have covered that point. What I'm asking you now is if land is transferred to black people, will you see to it that that land is used productively?*

[Botha] *Certainly, that's precisely why I was saying land is not going to be just transferred to blacks for the sake of transferring it to blacks. It is going to be transferred for purposes of utilization. But there's also the group of blacks who have been forcefully removed from their land; 3.5 million blacks have been removed from land. Those have to be sent back to their land, because they were using that land for whatever purpose. I don't think we can decide how they should use it now, but I think it is important to say that those who already own land, the minority of the population which own the majority of the land of the country should either utilize that land properly, and that land which is not being utilized must be given to the people, and in fact we are saying there should be judicial processes to transfer land, not just grab it from the people who own it.*

[Robinson] *I take it that it's not only a question of just giving; there will be processes and so on?*

[Botha] *We definitely are proposing that there should be processes, and those processes must be tested through the process of negotiation. It must be legal, and it must be proved that people owned this land and that those who are not utilizing the land are not utilizing it, and therefore it should be given away.*

[Robinson] *Thank you Mr. Botha. Mr. Hoon down there in the Cape, thank you very much for your participation. You heard what Mr. Botha here has just said. I hope you will be able to find each other somehow there in Kempton Park. Minister Scheepers, I still wanted to ask you a few things on your retirement and on the things you said about your department, but we will just have to say: All the best in the short time that you still have. We hope that the problems will get solved. From my side, goodbye.*

#### **'Unknown Persons' Kill PAC De Aar Branch Organizer**

MB1106061193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2343  
GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] De Aar June 10 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress' [PAC] branch organiser at De Aar, Norman Lizo Helebe, 27, was killed by unknown persons in the Karoo town on Thursday [10 June] night, PAC Regional Chairman Simon Ngcanga announced.

Northern Cape SAP [South African Police] spokesman Lt Lukas Buffel confirmed the murder. He said Mr Helebe was murdered approximately 10 metres from his home.

According to Lt Buffel Mr Helebe was struck with an object behind his left ear, killing him instantly.

Nobody had been arrested, and the motive for the killing was not known, Lt Buffel said.

#### **Police Seize Arms Cache on Israeli Shipping Vessel**

MB1106064593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631  
GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Cape Town June 11 SAPA—Police on Thursday [10 June] seized four AK-47 rifles, two pistols, more than 1,500 rounds of ammunition and 16 AK-47 magazines stashed in safes on two disused Israeli shipping vessels in Table Bay harbour.

Members of the SAP [South African Police] Waterwing Unit found the weapons on board the Hashomer—a Haifa-registered fishing vessel—and the Alzgad-4, on responding to a tip-off.

The vessels have been berthed side-by-side at quay 702 for nearly 3-1/2 years, after the owners were forced to stop fishing off the Namibian coastline when the country's new government was installed.

All crew members have been expatriated, police said.

Found aboard the Hashomer were four AK-47s with 130 rounds of ammunition and 16 magazines, as well as a Beretta pistol with 237 rounds.

A Star pistol was found on board the Alzgad.

A police spokesman said the find would not be regarded as part of the campaign in which members of the public were requested to hand in their AK-47s.

#### **Police Arrest Bophuthatswana Student Leader, Others**

MB1106063093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118  
GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Mmabatho June 10 SAPA—Bophuthatswana University [Unibo] student leader Solly Bokaba and nine other members of the Students Representative Council [SRC] were allegedly arrested on Thursday [10 June] night, hours after the homeland's President Lucas Mangope addressed a student meeting in Mmabatho.

Police were not available on Thursday night to confirm the arrests, reported by SAPA's correspondent in the homeland.

Earlier, the homeland's information service said in a statement Mr Mangope had warned Unibo students that his government could ill afford to subsidise students who did not attend classes or write examinations.

He also accused the students representative councils of Bophuthatswana, a coalition of SRCs at the homeland's tertiary institutions, of being politically aligned.

According to the information service statement, a group of singing and chanting students had briefly disrupted the meeting and, "after a brief scuffle with police", settled down to listen to Mr Mangope.

And after the meeting adjourned, police used teargas to disperse a group of about 300 singing students who had formed a line next to the Lucas Mangope highway leading past the convention centre.

### CP's Corne Mulder Interviewed on Negotiations

*MB0906090793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Interview with Conservative Party negotiator Corne Mulder in the Cape Town studio by South African Broadcasting Corporation announcer John Bishop on the "Agaanda" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] The Conservative Party [CP], as you might have heard, has stated publicly and in plans presented to the negotiating council at the World Trade Center, that it will not be part of a future unitary state. Instead, the party says the Afrikaner people deserve the right to secede from South Africa if what they call simplistic majority rule is introduced. Joining me now, live from our Cape Town studio is Dr. Corne Mulder, one of the Conservative Party's negotiators at the World Trade Center talks. Thanks very much for coming in, Dr. Mulder.

[Mulder] Mr. Bishop, thank you very much for the opportunity.

[Bishop] Thank you. Before we go on to the possible secession if things are not right—as far as you're concerned—those who missed the news, just confirm, you are staying in those multiparty talks, aren't you?

[Mulder] Yes, we are at the moment involved in the talks and we intend to remain so, but one must take into consideration that our aim is to negotiate for self-determination, freedom for our people.

[Bishop] Yes, indeed. Can you now outline what the CP mean when they say the Afrikaner people have the right to secede if simplistic majority rule is introduced in this country—could you just outline that?

[Mulder] Yes, I'll do that. What we're basically saying is that we are obviously in favor of a negotiated internationally recognized settlement, and we say as part of that settlement we claim the right to self-determination for the Afrikaner people. Now there are different interpretations as to the right to self-determination by the different parties, and we say it shouldn't be necessary for us to secede from South Africa if we, through a process of negotiation, can have a situation where self-determination would be acknowledged, and then through a process of an internationally recognized settlement we can come to that point.

[Bishop] Just expand on that a little bit. How would that look, would it be a sort of state within a state approved by all and sundry?

[Mulder] What we are proposing obviously is a confederation, and we say the confederal model is an open-ended approach. We say that we honestly believe that if the right approach for the problems of South Africa, namely, to make it possible for those who claim self-determination to have self-determination, but also make it possible for others who do not want that right to have any dispensation that they wish. Then we say we could all cooperate in a confederal structure and we obviously honestly think that that would be the best solution for our complex problem.

[Bishop] Dr. Mulder, when you say Afrikaners, who are you talking about—the supporters of the Conservative Party or all Afrikaans people in this country? How do you work it out?

[Mulder] What we are saying basically, Mr. Bishop, is that we believe in self-determination for the Afrikaner people, and we say we want self-determination for that people as an ethnic group, namely the Afrikaner people as such, the Afrikaner nation, and we say also those patriots speaking other languages that share the same destiny on the basis of mutual acceptance and a collective quest for freedom. And because of that, we say we do not want to be prescriptive at all as to what other peoples and groups should decide. They should decide for themselves. But as far as we are concerned, to create a peaceful solution in this very complex situation, we honestly believe that self-determination through a confederal structure would be the best solution.

[Bishop] So you might include amongst Afrikaners, colored people who speak Afrikaans and others perhaps?

[Mulder] No, it's not that simple, unfortunately, for the simple reason that language is only one factor. There are numerous factors that entail specific people, for example the people in Austria speak German, and the people in Germany also speak German, but I don't think that anyone should tell them that they are one nation or one group.

[Bishop] But are you then saying it would be a racially applied confederal state?

[Mulder] No, we do not want self-determination for a racial group, we want self-determination for a specific people, namely the Afrikaner people.

[Bishop] But in real terms they will be white Afrikaner people, won't they?

[Mulder] Well, we honestly believe, if you look at what an Afrikaner would be, we say an Afrikaner has got certain specific things that apply to the Afrikaner people such as the culture, tradition, etcetera, and one of them is race. And that is one factor that one should take into consideration, but we do not want a state for white people, we want a state for Afrikaner people, and if

Afrikaner people in terms of race are white, then we say well, in terms of the same context German people are also white—the majority of course of them.

[Bishop] I don't want to stay too long on this point, but if a colored person says: Dr. Mulder, I regard myself as Afrikaans and I want to go to your confederal area, what would you say?

[Mulder] Well, he does not have to join the confederal area, you could have also a state, and then the different states could cooperate in a confederal situation. But what we are saying is, it's always the question of mutual acceptance as well as the collective quest for freedom which would then accommodate that specific aspiration.

[Bishop] Dr. Mulder, when you say the Afrikaner will be eventually oppressed by a majority, are you not being somewhat dismal, I mean, how do you know, with the Bill of Rights suggested, and so forth? How do you know this might happen?

[Mulder] We really hope that it will never be necessary in that regard, but the problem is this: We are part and parcel of Africa, and we need more security than that the government is willing and able to provide us, namely, a written constitution which in the end remains a piece of paper. We need more security than that, and we say we need that security through a territory, a land in which we can govern ourselves, but in the same time that we can cooperate on a confederal basis, and we think that can definitely solve the problem.

[Bishop] Where would this confederal area for the Afrikaner people be?

[Mulder] We say obviously that we would like to negotiate that specific aspect, namely, the territory as such. Before we can get to that point we say the principal of self-determination—for those who say it should be accepted—once we've accepted that principal we say then we would like, through a process of negotiation, to come to the point where we can negotiate that, on the one hand, and on the other hand one should take into consideration that we've just now appointed a commission through the negotiating conference, on the delimitation of boundaries for states and we will make our proposals to that specific commission as to what the position should be. Obviously, we are proposing a process through which boundaries should be formed and not instant maps that are on a unilateral basis.

[Bishop] I think you'll be aware that Mr. Roelf Meyer has said, and I'm not quoting him directly, that the process towards democracy is unstoppable and here you're saying, well no, we have another view about that. Are you not?

[Mulder] Yes, obviously it's not unstoppable, not that we would like to stop it necessarily. What we would like to see is a peaceful solution. We really think that's in the interest of everybody. We are very concerned as to the way that the process is being run at the moment. Last

Friday [4 June] at the council things did not go very well for the simple reason the whole process was pressurized to a very large extent, just for the sake of announcing a so-called provisional election date. I got the impression that something more was behind this, namely, the fact that Mr. Meyer and Mr. Ramaphosa had to leave to receive a prize from the NEW NATION. Later that same night they left for the United States to receive joint doctorates. So I believe that in the interest of South Africa it's no use getting a quick-fix solution that will explode in the near future and we could end up in a kind of situation like Yugoslavia, with a civil war. It's no use. We would rather see an inclusive long-lasting solution which could bring peace to our region.

[Bishop] But Dr. Mulder, hasn't South Africa and the world moved on, I mean, even the very thought of you mentioning what might be construed, I'm not saying it is, please believe me, as a racist breakaway, will bring the whole international community down about your necks, will it not?

[Mulder] No, definitely not Mr. Bishop. I would [changes thought] maybe it would be worth it if you could have a look at our document. It is a lengthy document. We're not interested in a racist state or a racist idea. We are interested in the future. We would like to move forward as speedily as possible but the ideas that we are proposing are in line with modern, international thinking at the moment—clearly what happened in the former Soviet Union—it's not moving back into the past. It's absolutely in line with what's happening in the world and we honestly believe that if we would like to do that, once again there can be peace, there can be prosperity, but then we must address all the realities and one of them is the reality of the Afrikaner nation claiming self-determination.

[Bishop] Let us take it and make a possibility, that all the other members around the table want a unitary state or something like it, and you don't. You will have to secede. Doesn't that spell out the possibility of civil war?

[Mulder] Obviously, we would like to prevent that under all circumstances, but there are other parties around the table that are also not in favor of a unitary state as such, but we claim we would like to have more than that. We would like to have our own independent state cooperating in a confederation. In the end if we come to the point where we are being told we will not be accommodated, then we will have to look at our options and we are very concerned. We make an earnest appeal that that should not happen, because we say this and we are very serious when we say this, this might be our last chance to solve the problems of South Africa in a peaceful manner.

[Bishop] Are you working with the Volksfront [National Front] and General Constand Viljoen on this? Are they close to you on this?

[Mulder] Obviously, obviously, we are cooperating in all respects as far as this is concerned. We are so sincere,

that's why we sent a delegation from the United Afrikaner Volksfront to speak to the state president, to try and convince him. That's why we are putting this proposal across to the world so that they can see our case. We believe it's a just case. It's a case based on international law, the right to self-determination for a people and we are extending a hand of friendship to all peoples in South Africa to cooperate with us in a confederation which we believe will bring peace to our land, but on the other hand in the end, if we are being told that we are not allowed to govern ourselves, that we will have to accept being governed by other people, I would suggest that people who think that that is possible should go back into history and look at what our forefathers did when they fought against the British for freedom, the right to govern themselves. We are serious about this.

[Bishop] Are you talking about taking up arms again if you have to?

[Mulder] We hope it will never be necessary, but you cannot expect a people, a free and proud independent people like the Afrikaner nation to accept being put in a subordinate position. They will never, never accept it.

[Bishop] Last question, you've mentioned the Afrikaner nation several times. What do you say to the people who say, well look, that is gone. We have integration whether we like it or not across South Africa, on the farms, in the supermarkets, in the schools? All the South African people are working together. What do you say to that?

[Mulder] I say we've been having this dream now for the last couple of years. The dream of the so-called wonderful new South Africa which says, we all just take hands and become South Africans and everything will be peaceful. That is a dream and it's becoming a nightmare. In practice, people are experiencing it everyday with violence, with murders etcetera. We are not all just purely South Africans. There is no such language as South African. We are different, a very, very diverse and plural society and we believe, let's make it possible. Let's have an open-ended solution. Self determination for those who so wish. Any other dispensation for others and let's cooperate in peace in our region and create a stable situation for everlasting peace in our region.

[Bishop] Thank you so much. I have to cut you there, I'm sorry about that.

#### 11 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB1106161393

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

President Clinton 'Least Popular' Leader Since World War II—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 June in a page 10 editorial comments on the "woeful lack of firm political leadership" around the world. "In the United States, President Bill Clinton stumbles from one

embarrassing controversy to another; jettisoning campaign promises on how to right the economy, he shows bad judgment in major appointments, muddles his priorities and gives the impression of running a sloppy administration. Polls indicate he is the least popular chief executive since World War II."

#### SOWETAN

Police Arrest of APLA 'Pure Theatre'—Referring to the police arrest of seven Azanian People's Liberation Army, APLA, members on 9 June, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 June states: "The fanfare surrounding the announcement of the arrest of the APLA members was pure theatre." Firstly, the police announced that the seven APLA members had been arrested in connection with an attempt to kill a cabinet minister, and secondly, "a clear impression was created that he was a member of the South African Government." "Later the police changed their story. The minister, they said, belonged to a self-governing state. SOWETAN has been in touch with all these territories. None of them knows of such a plot." "Surely the South African Police can do better than this! Once again they seem to have been on a fishing expedition."

#### NEW NATION

ANC, Government Must Move Forward Without Other Parties if Needed—The announcement of a provisional date for elections in April 1994 "signals an important victory for all the democratic forces in South Africa," says the page 26 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 11-17 June. "The challenges facing this nation are too great and we can no longer be delayed in the process by organisations whose sole interest is to save their own political ambitions. The ANC [African National Congress] and the government, as the major parties, now have a responsibility to move forward without the other parties if need be." NEW NATION further points out that as "exciting" as the prospect of free and democratic election may be, the "freedom of any people is not simply the lowering of one flag and the hoisting of another." "We must begin now to make our people understand that the new conditions are a set of challenges and not a set of promises. Now the real work of building the nation begins."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

Call for Media Freedom—Noting the far rightwing plan to establish a radio station, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 11-17 June in a page 16 editorial says this "will raise some intriguing questions for the media commission at the World Trade Centre that will set the parameters for fair and free access to the media in the run-up to elections. When they frame the rules for access to the airwaves, these commissions will have to decide whether it should be extended to those who wish to proclaim a doctrine of racism and hatred." THE WEEKLY MAIL believes the national priority should be to establish freedom "in the full sense of the word; we must scrupulously avoid being tempted from

this path by rightwing fanatics who are itching for a fight and who yearn for the sympathy they will gather if repressed. Now is when we are setting precedents: let's make sure we err on the side of freedom rather than censorship, for these rules will live with us for decades to come. Let's leave the common law and the courts to deal with those who foster hatred, racism and division."

**CAPE TIMES**

**NP Ministers See 'Writing on the Wall'**—Anthony Johnson writes in the "Midweek Politics" column in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 9 June that the

resignation of Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers "comes as a rude, yet inevitable, wake-up call to the embattled National Party [NP] that politics is about to become a whole new ball game." The "circumstances surrounding Mr Scheepers's departure are politically significant—particularly the doubts they raise about the party's growth prospects and the reminders they provide about divisions in NP ranks. For these, as well as a number of more mundane reasons, the deputy minister will no doubt be joined in coming months by a parade of Nat MPs and ministers who have seen the writing on the wall."

## Angola

### UNITA's Valentim Calls For Decentralized Power

*BR0806134293 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 8 Jun 93 p 4*

[Report on interview with Angolan UNITA official Jorge Valentim, by AXB, in Brussels; date not given: "UNITA Rebels Pin Hopes on 'Former Friends'—Angolan Guerrilla Group Inviting Belgian Companies"]

[Text] Brussels—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan guerrilla organization headed by Jonas Savimbi, wants to work together with foreign companies, including Belgian ones. It is also counting on its "former friends" to become friends with the rebel group again. This was the message given by Information Minister Jorge Valentim, chief negotiator of the rebel group, in an interview with our newspaper. Militarily, the group is flying high, so the outside world would do well to concede that UNITA is an enduring piece on the Angolan chessboard. That was the essence of UNITA's message.

"International public opinion is being systematically fooled by the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola] government in Luanda," says Jorge Valentim. "We are depicted as a major threat to Angola and foreigners who have investments there." That is wrong, complains the UNITA representative.

However, can he put himself in the shoes of a company like [Belgian] Petrofina? After UNITA captured the town of Soyo, several of its employees were held captive for weeks. And recently, some of the company's oil tanks were set on fire as a result of fighting. So, how could he possibly expect foreign investors to show goodwill?

"My president, Jonas Savimbi, has actually authorized me to tell foreign companies that they must continue working. They can count on our full support. This is a change of tack, but naturally we cannot sit back and let Luanda retain control over all of our country's natural resources," said Valentim.

### Dead-End Street

Angola seems to be heading up a dead-end street. In May 1991, UNITA and the MPLA reached an agreement that was intended to bring an end to 15 years of bloody civil war. In September 1992, elections were held under UN supervision, which the MPLA won. However, by January 1993, the fighting had resumed full force.

Valentim headed the UNITA delegation in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, where—from mid-April to the end of May—both parties, under international supervision, sought a way out of the conflict. UNITA was bargaining from a position of strength, because in the meantime the rebels had succeeded in taking the city of Huambo, and controlled approximately three-quarters of Angolan territory.

Valentim's responses in Brussels reflected a great deal of this confidence. "We are ready to negotiate," he said, "but this time the talks must be prepared better. For example, we do not want the referee to start kicking the ball around himself in the middle of the game." Valentim was referring here to the United Nations, which monitored the elections, but acted in a biased manner according to UNITA.

UNITA is not pressing for new elections. In the words of Jorge Valentim, the organization wants to be represented in the administration, at both the central, provincial, and local levels. "Peace comes first," he said diplomatically. "First, there must be a cease-fire, monitored by 15,000 UN troops. Then, the political talks on our representation in the administration must commence," whereby UNITA is also demanding that power in Angola be decentralized.

### Rifle

Meanwhile, all power flows from the barrel of a rifle. In the field, the UNITA troops appear to be winning. The capture of Soyo, a town which accounts for about one-third of Angola's oil production, was a heavy blow for Luanda. The organization has considerable financial resources, including those gained through the large-scale smuggling of diamonds via Zaire, which also supplies UNITA with arms, etc.

From this position of power, Valentim argues forcefully that "our old friends should come back to us." This refers, in the first instance, to the United States, which gave official recognition to the MPLA government in Luanda in response to "the obstinate attitude" displayed by UNITA in Abidjan.

"I have every understanding," said Valentim. "That is how things are in African politics. People recognize you just as long as you represent a powerful element. Then along comes a crisis and a rumor that you have dropped out of the reckoning. It should have become obvious in the meantime, however, that we are not a force to be overlooked in Angola. It would be a good thing if our former friends realized that."

### Valentim Says Relations With Portugal Threatened

*MB1006134893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, who is heading a high-ranking National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team currently touring Europe, has told Deutsche Welle radio that he might not visit Lisbon, should the Portuguese authorities supply the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party with weapons and soldiers. Dr. Valentim also told that radio station that such behavior by the

Portuguese Government could mark an end to UNITA-Portugal relations. He blamed Portugal for the failure in the implementation of the Bicesse Accords. [passage indistinct]

Concerning the possibility that UN Special Representative Dr. Margaret Anstee might be replaced by a Malian, Dr. Valentim said he had not received any such notification from the UN secretary general. Nonetheless, he reaffirmed UNITA's willingness to work with the new UN secretary general representative within a framework of impartiality. [passage indistinct]

### Chief of Staff Says Situation 'Favorable' to Armed Forces

*MB1106050893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Army General Joao de Matos, chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, said today that the country's operational and military situation is favorable to the FAA. Speaking in an exclusive interview with our reporter, Joao de Matos said:

[Begin recording] [de Matos] The situation is not as critical as some people and certain media have been portraying. Right now, the country's military situation remains worrisome to all of us. We are aware of the situation, though significant changes have not taken place over the past few days.

[Reporter] What about Soyo?

[De Matos] There has been no change in the situation there.

[Reporter] It remains in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] hands, does it not?

[De Matos] Of course it does.

[Reporter] What about Bie?

[De Matos] Bie is controlled by FAA.

[Reporter] What about UNITA troop movements in Malange and Cuando Cubango? What has been FAA's response?

[De Matos] The FAA has reacted promptly in a number of locations, namely Bie, Malange, and Menongue, where UNITA has proved to be more active. As a whole, there is a very positive balance in favor of FAA. [end recording]

Confirming Joao de Matos' statements, General Francisco Furtado, FAA commander for the Southern Front, said in Lubango that government troops will radically change the military situation in that region over the next few days.

[Begin recording] [Furtado] We know that UNITA's main command post is situated in Caonda region and that it has a number of branches, mainly political, in

Caluquembe. UNITA also has a command responsible for the forces (?stationed in) Jamba District. UNITA's operations against economic targets, roads, the railroad, and government controlled district capitals are planned from [words indistinct].

[Reporter] What is the strength of UNITA in the Southern Front?

[Furtado] Right now we estimate the enemy's strength throughout the Southern Front at some 8,000 armed men. In the northern region of Huila Province alone, UNITA has up to (?5,000) armed men.

[Reporter] What equipment do they have?

[Furtado] Well, they have small weapons. After the taking of Huambo, they have deployed equipment, namely 106-mm and B-12 guns in Caonda, though not in the southern region of (?Huila) Province. We are controlling those movements and have already captured some equipment. We have carried out a number of attacks, and we believe that in view of the ongoing program to modernize and strengthen the FAA with more personnel and equipment, we will change the situation radically over the next few days. [end recording]

### Opposition Leaders Comment on Ways To End War

*MB1106072593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Eduardo Puangana, leader of the Social Renovated Party [PRS], today called for a fight against those who have opted for a military solution to the Angolan conflict. At the end of an audience with Angolan Prime Minister Marcelino Moco, the PRS leader expressed concern over deteriorating military situation in the country because of stances adopted by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Begin recording] [Puangana] Well, we have constantly condemned all those who have opted for a military solution. We know that this is the hour for all of us to combine our strength. Accordingly, we would like to call on our youth to join the Angolan Armed Forces to give a vigorous response to UNITA. We are in favor of a peaceful solution to resolve all the problems facing the Angolan people at the present period. We do not favor a military solution.

[Unidentified reporter] In the field of the peaceful solution of the Angolan problem, what are the immediate proposals that you would like to stress?

[Puangana] Well, I think that there is a need for us to understand each other. We know that we are Angolans. Everything can be resolved on the basis of negotiations. Accordingly, we feel that there should be new negotiations in order to reach an understanding. [end recording]

In turn, Miguel Nzau Puna from the Angolan Democratic Reflection Tendency is of the view that the situation in the country will only return to normal if the Angolan Armed Forces play their vanguard role in the defense of the national territory. Speaking at the end of a meeting with the head of the government, Nzau Puna said in order to end UNITA attacks, the government must realize that it cannot end the war without organizing the instrument of response.

Also today, the Angolan prime minister received the Moroccan ambassador to Angola.

### **200 Militants Reportedly Disappear From Luanda Jails**

*MB1006074293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] More than 200 National Union of the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] militants and sympathizers have disappeared from the principal Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] jails in Luanda over the last few days. This is the conclusion of investigations conducted after they had been transferred and Luanda hastily claimed they had been released.

The truth is, the International Committee of the Red Cross—which has been following the situation of the detainees—has neither been granted access to all jails nor has it been invited to witness such transfers. [passage omitted]

### **Commentary Says Fatherland 'Dying'; Divisions Outlined**

*MB0906054893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Monitored in progress]... the pure and simple destruction of economic and social infrastructure, without even bothering to spare religious places. It is a real scorched earth policy we are seeing at work. Bridges, schools, hospitals, television antennas, radio stations, factories, laboratories, chapels, banks, homes, yards, vehicles, and other things are being destroyed. It is a macabre show of primitivism.

Decidedly, the fatherland is facing the danger of dying. This is a very serious and real danger. It is a danger that should make all very aware of the situation. At this stage, political differences no longer matter. Neither do (?false sympathies) in the face of errors of governance or legitimate frustration in the face of the insensitivity, ostentation, and egotism many continue to display. All of that becomes secondary when we are faced with a life and death challenge. The fight for which our dying fatherland calls us is above any rearguard differences. The option is clear: Either we unite and halt the winds of death or divisions will dictate our behavior and the holocaust prescribed by Savimbi will devour all of us.

For the sake of life, Angola must overcome this threat.

### **Parliament Extends Session to Aug, Elects Council**

*MB1106072493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Angolan members of parliament this afternoon elected the National Assembly's five-member Administration Council. Also this afternoon, the members of parliament agreed to extend the current session of the National Assembly to 15 August 1993. The measure has to do with the late start of the first legislature in view of the resumption of war in Angola. The deputies did not complete today's agenda which included the impeachment of deputy Carlos Morgado for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and the discussion of a number of economic projects which required the presence of government officials.

The deputies will return to the Congresses Hall on 15 June to deal with outstanding issues. On 14 June, the deputies will be briefed on the country's political and military situation by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco.

### **Interior Minister on Police Corruption, Indiscipline**

*MB1006101793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] Interior Minister Andre Pitra Petroff said internal order and security duties require hard work, but have to be done. He added only the presence of honest men in the Angolan Police will guarantee efficient work worthy of [words indistinct] Interior Minister Andre Pitra Petroff has said in Huila Province that the Angolan Police must adapt to the structures which his ministry has now created, so it can live up to its responsibilities and improve its record. Speaking when he met the Interior Ministry officials for Huila Province, he added agents guilty of negative behavior must be expelled so the police force can retain the prestige it had during the electoral period.

[Begin Petroff recording] We have found both positive and negative aspects. We do not like to talk about the positive points, because they are what we are here to achieve. We prefer to talk about the negative points and do so very often. Such negative points include abuses of power and authority, corruption, bribery, and indiscipline in various ministry departments. We must eliminate them. [end recording]

### **UNITA Radio Reports High Child Mortality Rate**

*MB1006074493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] The war in Angola has been having direct effects on the country's child mortality rate. According to studies by experts, 292 out of 1,000 children die before their sixth year. This places Angola among the countries

with the highest child mortality rate in the world. Those studies also concluded more than half of Angolan children live in difficult conditions.

**Minister on Soyo Oil Spill, Economic Consequences**

*MB0806101093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] The Petroleum Ministry has already assigned a rapid intervention force for Soyo, but its hands remain tied because of the military situation in that area. Petroleum Minister Albina Assis has had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Assis] The simple presence of crude oil near the coast is already a sign of pollution. As you will understand, it can have negative ecological consequences.

[Unidentified reporter] Has any consensus been reached in an attempt to deal with the serious situation in Soyo?

[Assis] Look, consensus can only be reached once the military situation has been resolved. We are very sorry. From our viewpoint, we have been doing what we can. Together with some companies, we are making efforts to find solutions which will help settle the military problem. The truth, though, from my point of view, is that the first solution must be a military one. Other solutions can only follow that one. Unless a military solution is in place, none of the other solutions will have room for development. I believe we, in the government, are in the right. When we are in Soyo, we produce oil to serve, feed, build schools, and run hospitals for the benefit of the people. By contrast, when the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is in Soyo, it not only does not produce anything but also destroys everything. In view of that and because reason is on our side, we will have the strength to recapture Soyo.

[Reporter] Oil is just about the sole resource the state has today to help the country. What implications does this have concerning assistance to the people?

[Assis] Obviously, it has serious implications. In addition to ecological implications, what is happening in Soyo has extremely important economic implications. As you know, we are currently losing 90,000 barrels per day. If we multiply that figure by the price of a barrel of oil—about \$17 or \$18—you will see we are losing something to the tune of \$2 million per day. That money alone would have served to feed many people, especially in a country such as ours, which is at war. We have millions of displaced people in our country. [end recording]

**PRC Embassy Donates 3 Tonnes of Medical Supplies**

*MB1006052893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] In Luanda today the PRC Embassy granted three tonnes of medicines to the Ministry of Health in response to the Angolan Government's appeals for international assistance to the people affected by war. Receiving the donation on behalf of his ministry, Deputy Health Minister Dr. Francisco Mendes said the medicines will minimize shortages in the health sector.

[Begin Mendes recording] The medicines that we have just received will in a certain way minimize the problems faced by our country at the present. This donation is a practical response to our appeals to the international community to help our country. [end recording]

**Official on International Aid for Needy**

*MB0906101393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Interview with Norberto dos Santos, minister of assistance and social reintegration, by unidentified Luanda TV reporter; place, date not given; recorded]

[Text] Angola needs some \$250 million to assist needy people. Norberto dos Santos, assistance and social reintegration minister, went to Europe, held meetings with donors, and is now back in the country with \$70 million and guarantees from the international community that other grants will follow.

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] We were quite successful. In the first day of the donors' response, some \$70 million were promised. That is about-one third of the money we need.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Minister: How will that project be implemented on the ground? Will you be buying finished products or will it also be used to create conditions for continued assistance to the people?

[Dos Santos] In general terms, most of that money will be used to acquire finished goods [words indistinct] problem of food aid, and look for tents, blankets, used clothing, domestic kits [preceding word in English] such as cooking pots, glasses, and other goods. Another amount will be used to buy seeds and hoes, to allow people to resume their work. Obviously, much of that money could be used to resettle people, should there be a rapid improvement to the situation.

[Reporter] There are some 2 million displaced people. Is this the figure for the whole country or only for government-controlled areas?

[Dos Santos] No, that is the figure for the whole country.

[Reporter] How is it possible to have data on National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas?

[Dos Santos] It has been possible to arrive at that figure on the basis of a study on the movements of people, and of studies conducted by nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] operating in those areas. The estimates pointed to that approximate figure. We have been telling international organizations that that figure must be outdated by now. The situation has become even more complicated in some areas and people started moving again. We need to adjust that figure accordingly. I think that, together with the United Nations and the NGO's, we will have to revise this figure. There must be more people in need by now. [end recording]

### **Red Cross Delegation Leaves for Huambo**

*MB0606090693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] team arrived in the city of Huambo this afternoon to consult with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola on ways of granting humanitarian aid to the civilian population in Huambo Province, according to an ICRC spokesman in Geneva. Before his departure from Luanda, ICRC representative in Angola Christopher Harnisch said the four-man delegation does not know the situation and the real needs of the people on the ground.

[Begin recording] [Harnisch] We do not yet have a plan. We believe that we should first of all discuss with the residents, because we do not know the situation and their needs. We will first hold talks so that we know what to do.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the trip to Huambo be a fact-finding mission?

[Harnisch] It is a trip for talks, contact, and dialogue so that we can subsequently organize all humanitarian assistance. [end recording]

### **Malawi**

#### **Banda Congratulates Troops Returning From Mozambique**

*MB1006180693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, has congratulated troops of the Malawi Army who have returned from duty in Mozambique for doing a commendable job in a very difficult assignment. The life president, who is commander in chief of the Malawi Army, was speaking today at (Lionde) in Machinga District, at a ceremony to welcome troops of the Malawi Army who have been guarding the Nacala Railway Line in Mozambique.

In his speech, the life president noted that the civil war in Mozambique affected Malawi since the country's trade routes pass through Mozambique. He said the railway

line to Nacala from Malawi, which had been put out of action by the fighting there, had to be rehabilitated and this also necessitated the guarding of locomotives to and from Nacala. The Ngwazi said since Mozambique's army was fully involved in the civil war, the guarding of the route could only be undertaken by Malawi troops. He commended the Malawi troops for risking their lives in the interest of the country.

The life president said the whole nation rejoices with the troops for a job well done with honor. At this point, the life president thanked President Chissano of Mozambique for the cooperation and assistance rendered to the Malawian troops while in that country. He also thanked countries which assisted in the troops' operations in Mozambique, such as Britain, United States, Canada, South Africa, Republic of China, as well as the United Nations, and Lonrho [London Rhodesia].

Speaking earlier, the commander of the Malawi Army, General Isaac Yohane, explained that the Malawi Army entered Mozambique in response to the call to participate in guarding the Nacala railway line, which had been closed due to the civil war there. Gen. Yohane commended the Malawian troops for having done an excellent job, which has led to the reopening of the routes. He said despite many problems the troops faced, their performance in Mozambique was very commendable that they even received praise from other concerned parties.

Also speaking at the ceremony, the chairman of the Malawi-Mozambique Joint Defense and Security Commission, Honorable John Tembo, thanked the life president for directing the Malawian troops to protect the country's interests along the Nacala Corridor. Hon. Tembo, who is minister of state in the Presidency's Office, commended the life president for his unsparing efforts in pursuit of peace in Mozambique and his role in securing a truce between Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and the Mozambique Government.

He recalled that in his search in reconciling the warring factions in Mozambique, the life president willingly played a mediating role, along with President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as was evidenced by the landmarked meeting at Sanjika Palace, involving Renamo leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, President Mugabe, and the life president himself. Hon. Tembo said this meeting, along with similar fora in Zimbabwe and Botswana, led to the signing of the Rome Accord last year.

#### **Ruling Party Clarifies Remarks About Colored Community**

*MB1006182093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] The Malawi Congress Party has made a clarification regarding members of the colored community as members of the Malawi Congress Party and citizens of this country. In a statement, a spokesman for the Malawi

Congress Party said with advent of the multiparty movement in the country, some supporters of that movement have come from members of the colored community. The spokesman said this is expected, since the coloreds who are full citizens of Malawi would be expected to also take part in other new political activities in the land. It is therefore not strange that a handful of colored Malawians are multiparty advocates, he added.

The spokesman explained that the Malawi Congress Party functionaries have naturally been displeased with multiparty advocates in general but have not in any way meant to display any racial bias against the coloreds in public pronouncements on the matter. In other words, the Malawi Congress Party supporters have been displeased against Malawian multiparty supporters regardless of whether they are colored or noncolored Malawians, he said.

The spokesman said, unfortunately, the pressure groups have deliberately distorted the Malawi Congress Party's displeasure with the colored multiparty advocates to be a racially motivated slur against all coloreds. The spokesman stated that the Malawi Congress Party's displeasure with support for multiparty advocates is general and not limited to colored multiparty supporters alone.

The spokesman said the life president has always urged all Malawians to live and work together with members of the colored community as Malawians, since they are our nephews and nieces. The spokesman added that it was therefore preposterous for the pressure groups to suggest that the colored Malawians are being racially castigated by the Malawi Congress Party.

### Mozambique

#### **President Dhlakama Arrives in Belgium 9 Jun**

*MB1006074893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, is to meet with the EEC vice president in Belgium today to discuss the Mozambican peace process. Dhlakama arrived in Belgium yesterday on a two-day visit within the framework of his ongoing European tour.

#### **Announces Meeting With Chissano**

*LD1006202493 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Report by Mario Moura]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Renamo announced today that a meeting with Mozambican President Chissano is due to take place next month. The meeting is to take place in Mozambique but the date has not been agreed upon yet. The announcement was made in Brussels by Afonso Dhlakama before a meeting with EC representatives:

[Moura] The meeting between Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano is due to take place soon.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] It is possible the meeting will take place next month, but I cannot tell you the date yet. [end recording]

[Moura] Dhlakama says the meeting may take place in Maputo or any other place, but it has to be in Mozambique. He also wants Portuguese, British, and Italian observers to be present.

Afonso Dhlakama went to Brussels, obviously to raise funds for his movement. He stated he received promises; the amount in question is \$90 million in aid for the Mozambican peace process.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] I can tell you how much is at stake, but we need financial help to change a political-military party which lived in the bush for 16 years into a political party. [end recording] [Passage omitted]

#### **Renamo Reportedly Threatens Meconta Teachers**

*MB1106072793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] In Nampula Province's Meconta District, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] elements have been accused of threatening teachers working in Mpakala location. Renamo alleges that the location is under its jurisdiction, and has promised to take all teachers to (Japiri) base, southeast of Corrane, in order to punish them. Renamo alleges that the teachers are stubborn and should have vacated the region.

Augusto Jaime, director of Mpakala's Education Area of Influence, ZIP, told our correspondent that last week the teachers received an ultimatum, stating that they should abandon the region and shut down the 13 primary schools. Should this materialize, 140 pupils would be deprived of education.

Meconta District administrator has visited the location and met with Renamo officials there. It was decided at the meeting that Renamo members would discontinue their action. The meeting also agreed that all political parties require schools, and that Mpakala location has always been administered by the government.

Our correspondent interviewed four people in Corrane. They confirmed that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] controls the area where the schools are situated. The four said Renamo has a base in (Japiri), bordering the District of Mogovolas. (Japiri) base is situated inside Mpakala location. Renamo used to operate from (Japiri) to carry out operations elsewhere.

We could not confirm this information with Renamo's provincial delegate who claimed to have no knowledge about areas that his movement controlled before the signing of the General Peace Accord. He said that we wanted to know about matters of a military nature,

which, he added, were very delicate. Renamo's military wing is supposed to have information about the bases it controlled before the signing of the peace accord.

During the war, Meconta District, notably Corrane region, was used as an infiltration route to bases in neighboring districts, namely Muecate and Mogincual.

### Gorongosa Official Reports Renamo Violations

*MB1006134593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Speaking to Radio Mozambique, the administrator for Sofala Province's Gorongosa District has accused the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] of violating the General Peace Accord in that area. Indications are that Renamo violated the accord by occupying certain areas of Gorongosa District after the General Peace Accord had been signed. This is what the administrator told our reporter:

[Begin recording] [unidentified administrator] The General Peace Accord was violated in three places in this area: at Chitunga, some 14 km from here; in (Tanzaronda), on the way to Vanduzi, 5 km after (Mecosa); and at the Gorongosa National Game Park. Meetings have already been held to discuss the matter. These violations have already been reported. We believe this will be one of the points that will be up for discussion at the meeting we are scheduled to hold soon.

[Unidentified reporter] This means, then, that Renamo occupied those areas after the General Peace Accord had been signed?

[Administrator] Exactly. Renamo had had no base in any of those areas prior to the signing of the General Peace Accord. [end recording]

### Assembly Session Closes 10 Jun, Issues Draft Resolution

*MB1106071393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 93*

[Text] A draft resolution on the implementation of the General Peace Accord was approved by the sixth Assembly of the Republic session which ended in Maputo yesterday. In the draft resolution, the Assembly of the Republic states that, despite the cessation of military hostilities, continuing potential sources of violence on the ground continue to threaten a still fragile peace.

In the draft resolution, the Assembly says that, in politics, dialogue and tolerance are essential prerequisites for democracy which must prevail over violence, intimidation, and blackmail. Within this context, the Assembly of the Republic called on the government and the Mozambique National Resistance urgently to confine, disarm and confine their troops, as well as to begin working toward the formation of a single national army as a prerequisite to eliminate the specter of war.

### Guebuza on Electoral Law Approval After Parties Meet

*MB1006133793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Armando Guebuza, head of the government team to the Supervision and Control Commission for implementing the General Peace Accord, has announced the government is ready to call a special Assembly of the republic meeting to approve the Electoral Law once it has been discussed by the parties. Guebuza described the international donors' conference as a gesture of solidarity with the Mozambican people. [passage omitted]

### Namibia

#### Article Views Government Spending on 'Guest Houses'

*MB1006135993 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 8 Jun 93 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "R6.4 M on State House Buildings"]

[Text] A total of R[Rand]6.4 million is being spent on improvements, building or upgrading State House and "Presidential" guest houses around the country.

There are three guest houses including Oshakati and Rundu, which are reportedly widely used by many senior Government people when travelling—and a little known Windhoek one.

The money comes out of a budget of R19.6 million in the year to March 31 1994 for "development" programmes for State House, the Prime Minister's Office, Cabinet Chambers and the National Assembly and a new R900,000 house for the Speaker of the National Assembly.

The budget allocation to Vote 1, the Office of the President, is set to be discussed this afternoon, after President Nujoma delivers a "state of the nation" address and is available to answer questions as outlined in the Constitution.

The scant details are in a list of "development" spending plans prepared by the National Planning Commission.

This year sees spending of offices for the President and his staff and the three guest houses total R4 million.

Last year R1.2 million was spent on a project called "Presidential guest house at Oshakati", with another R1 million to be spent this year. Another guest house at Rundu accounted for R250,000 last year and will cost R355,000 next year.

Protocol staff say they know them as "Government" guest houses and the aim is to save money on hotel bills.

Renovation and upgrading at State House and another "Presidential" guest house in Windhoek takes R3 million this year and R586,000 last year. This last guest house is a mystery, unknown to many State House and protocol staff.

One possible site suggested is a walled house which has had few occupants but a maintained pool and 24-hour police guard for two years and has been the scene of considerable building work, still in progress.

One State House official suggested it could be used if there are state delegations which are too large for State House, but this does not seem to have happened so far.

The capital projects are not included in the R39.5 million budget for Vote 01, "President" as it is all counted under the programme of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication.

State House spending rises R2.3 million on 1992/3, spending for ministries such as Fisheries and Marine Resources, Mines and Energy, Trade and Industry and Agriculture, Water and Rural Development is cut.

The President's staff are divided into two sections, with 61 working "to protect and administer functions of the Government in terms of the Constitution and to perform all acts necessary, expedient, reasonable and incidental to the discharge thereof". This includes six housekeepers/chefs, six cooks/catering officers, nine waiters and 26 cleaners/institution workers/sewing assistant.

The number is to rise to 68 this year.

Total current spending in this section is R5.7 million and capital spending only R26,000, down from last year when R999,000 was budgeted to go on machinery, plant, operational equipment and furniture and office equipment.

Another 60 staff, set to rise to 65, work on administering, including budgeting, accounting and personnel.

The total spending is R2.9 million current spending, and R217,000 on furniture and office equipment, compared to R11,000 the previous year.

A division for "state security" employs five but spends R16.3 million on an "Intelligence Security Agency" of which no details are given and R431,000 of its other spending on machinery and plant to bring the division's total budgeted spending to R17.6 million (R14.9 million last year).

Also under the Office of the President is a Department of Women's Affairs, employing 12 but rising to 13 including an under-secretary, a director, two deputy-directors, four chief control officers but only one private secretary, one typist, two drivers and a messenger.

Its current spending is R1.6 million, mainly R1 million on pay, R232,000 on travel expenses and R80,000 on

transport. Office equipment, materials and supplies rise to R205,0000 from R6,000.

The contribution to other women's projects is cut from R600,000 to R60,000 and this is the main part of an overall budget cut from R2 million in 1992/93 to R1.8 million in 1993/94.

Operating costs for the Government jet are elsewhere in the budget as is the R11.8 million allocated for the 21st Guards Battalion charged with protecting the President, visiting heads of state and ceremonial duties.

## Swaziland

### Chief Electoral Officer Announces Polling Centres

MB1006080493 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Voter Registration Centres Announced"]

[Text] The Chief Electoral Officer, Mr Robert Thwala has announced polling stations in the urban and industrial areas.

Mr Thwala said in the rural areas, polling stations will be the chief's kraals (umphakatsi).

The polling centres will also be used for the registration of voters, beginning today.

In statement yesterday, Mr Thwala said in rural areas, the registration of voters will be held at each umphakatsi in the presence of the chief or indvuna or his council.

Their duty will be to provide the necessary information to the applicant. "Allowance can be made to use local schools or Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] centres in the area where facilities such as tables and chairs are available for registration of staff," he said.

He said in the urban and industrial areas, polling stations will be in the following areas:

In Mbabane, the registration and polling centres are at the Mangwaneni Primary School, Nkwalini Primary School, Mbabane Central High School, Msunduza Community Hall, S.A.G.M. Primary School and Fonteyn Primary School.

Others: St. Mark's Primary School, Swaziland College of Technology, Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration.

In Pigg's Peak, the only registration centre is at Mhlathane High School.

For Manzini Region, the polling stations are at; Swazi National High School, Matsapha Government School, Logoba and Nazarene Primary School.

Others are Zakhele Community Hall, Ngwane Park Primary School, Manzini City Council Offices, Mjingo High School and Madonsa.

The other centres in Manzini are; Manzini Central High School (Mfanyana hall) and St. Paul's High School.

In Mhlambanyatsi, polling centres are at Bhunya and Mhlambanyatsi Village.

At Mahlanya, the polling centre is at John Bosco High School.

Under Mhlume, the polling centres are at; Simunye Community Hall, Tabankulu Estate, Vuvulane Hambanathi Community Hall and Tshaneni.

Nkilongo Inkundla (Big Bend), the only polling centre is at Mayaluka Primary School.

In the Shiselweni region, under the inkundla [traditional community council center] of Mbangweni, the polling centres are at; Evelyn Baring High School and Nhlangano Central School.

Under the inkundla of Mtsambama, centres is at the Hlathikhulu Regional Administration office [as published].

### Zambia

#### Auditor General Reports on Financial Mismanagement

*MB1006174193 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The auditor general in Zambia has published a report for the financial year ending in December 1991. It

is a potentially embarrassing catalogue of financial mismanagement, misuse, and malpractice. Billions of kwacha have been squandered, and while the report focuses on the last days of the Kaunda government, President Chiluba's MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] administration, which toppled President Kaunda on anticorruption ticket, doesn't go unscathed in the auditor's report. From Lusaka, Robby Makai faxed this report:

The auditor general's report paints a gloomy picture of how public funds are wasted or fraudulently used. The biggest culprit, the report says, are the Defense Ministry, whose audit has been made public for the first time; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the Ministry of Works and Supplies. The report discloses that over 300 million kwacha allocated for subsidizing food to the Armed Forces and police disappeared during 1990 and 1991 when Kenneth Kaunda was still in power.

The auditor general also said that there was rampant unauthorized expenditure in Zambia's missions abroad. It cites the case of an ambassador who paid rent for a flat in London for his two school children using money from public coffers. However, the most embarrassing revelation for the Chiluba government is the report's confirmation of an earlier scandal in which more than 130 million kwacha meant to procure refurbishments for State House was diverted to a South African company. When the scandal first broke last year, it was heavily debated in parliament and led President Chiluba to reshuffle his cabinet.

The auditor general also criticized the way 150 million kwacha of public funds was used to purchase items to refurbish State House soon after President Chiluba came to power. One purchase of crockery, cutlery, and catering items, costing 6.6 million kwacha was rejected, and then, another order for the same items was made, this time costing 65.7 million kwacha.

### Ghana

#### Joint Commission With Libya Session Ends; Agreement Signed

AB1006192593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The sixth session of the Ghana-Libya Joint Permanent Commission for Cooperation has ended in Accra with the signing of a bilateral agreement. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, and his Libyan counterpart, Mr. 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, initiated for their respective countries. The three-day meeting discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations between Ghana and Libya, as well as the means of promoting cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres.

Speaking to newsmen, Dr. Asamoah expressed appreciation of the high-level cooperation between the two countries and the notable achievements that have been made. He said, however, that there are unresolved issues which need to be followed up before the next Joint Commission meeting in Tripoli next year. Dr. Asamoah mentioned the establishment of letters of credit as one of them and hoped this would soon be solved. Earlier, the president, Fligh<sup>t</sup> Lieutenant Rawlings, received Mr. al-Muntasir at the Castle, Osu.

#### Foreign Minister Asamoah Comments

AB1006121693 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 9 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ghana's foreign minister, Obed Asamoah, won't have endeared himself to the Arab countries except Libya. [sentence as heard] Ghana and Libya have just been holding one of their annual cooperation meetings, and when he opened the meeting, Mr. Asamoah had some hard words for Arab countries, saying Africans were disappointed and that they got little in return for backing Arab causes at the expense of their relations with the big powers. On the line to Accra, Martin Howe asked Mr. Asamoah where, according to him, the Arabs were at fault.

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] If you've looked at the resources available to the Arab world, they could be doing a lot more in the area of investment in Africa, because, you see, all the African countries are engaged in structural adjustment programs, and these programs do envisage a certain level of investment which isn't coming; and the Arabs have a lot of resources, and they are putting these resources in the developed countries which least need the resources. So what I am saying, okay, maybe they may not want to give us aid, but at least they can invest and help African countries to overcome their difficulties.

[Howe] Do you include Libya in this criticism of Arab countries?

[Asamoah] No, I think that Libya is doing much better than others. We buy fuel, for example, from Libya, then they import from us pineapples and furniture and things of that nature; and then we have a joint venture, a joint company with them, which is here in the area of trade; and you know, a whole lot of possibilities, for example, cooperation in the area of banking, possibilities in the area of mining. These are the things that we have been talking about, and if all the projects that we are talking about do come to fruition, then of course, Libya would have played her part; but I think some of the other Arab countries can do a lot more.

[Howe] Why do you think they are reluctant to invest in Africa?

[Asamoah] Well, I think that, perhaps, some of them have fears of instability; some of them may have fears of safety for their investment. There could be a whole host of reasons but I believe the primary reason, really, is just that it is not something they have been used to. It is a new field and we have to encourage them to come.

[Howe] Why do you feel that Libya appears to be more sympathetic to invest in Africa than possibly other Arab countries?

[Asamoah] Well you know, even though investment is strictly an economic venture, it is very much determined by political considerations. Libya is committed more to the kind of objectives that the rest of Africa is committed to than some of the other Arab countries, and that probably is what explains it. I think it is the political attitude of the leadership in Libya that enables Libyan interest in Africa to be at the level at which it is.

[Howe] Now, Libya is subject to international sanctions over the whole Lockerbie issue. It is unwilling to hand over two potential suspects to the West to stand trial. Are you not at all concerned that your close links with Libya raise concern, certainly in the West?

[Asamoah] Well, in fact, it's one of the issues that I touched upon in my speech. I did say that our friendship with Libya is based upon the things that we have in common, and that the friendship has not, in any way, prevented us from having different political systems and having different perspectives on international issues. So, we don't have identical international policies with Libya, and particularly with regard to international terrorism. I condemned it in my speech, and Ghana has condemned that over and over again. [end recording]

### Liberia

#### ECOWAS Secretary Criticizes U.S. Role in Country

AB1006201093 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT  
10 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Washington, June 10 (AFP)—The United States was neglecting its responsibilities in Liberia, a

West African official said Thursday [10 June] following the massacre of at least 300 civilians outside Monrovia.

Abass Bundu, executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) said that Washington had paid a pittance toward his organization's peace operations in Liberia started three years ago.

"Throughout the whole of Africa, people are looking to the United States to play a pre-eminent role to bring about peace in Liberia," Bundu said.

He recalled the U.S. role in founding Liberia last century as a haven for former slaves and its responsibilities as the world's remaining superpower. He said that to fulfill their mission the West African Peace Keeping Force (ECOMOG) [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] set up by ECOWAS needed five more battalions in addition to the nine already in place.

"We are looking for reinforcements from countries that are not already participating in ECOMOG," Bundu said. He said that several African countries had shown an interest, but that financing was a problem.

"So we are here to make it plain that we are ready to advance the peace process ... and we do expect the United States to play a leading role" by increasing its funding which stands at 8.6 million dollars over the past three years. [passage omitted]

#### **NPFL Spokesman, UN Special Envoy Discuss 'Atrocities'**

*AB1006135893 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Anne Rambanra]

[Text] The UN Security Council has joined the chorus denouncing the murder of civilians in Harbel. In a draft statement, it says that they are shocked and saddened at this senseless killing. More than 300 people died and it seems that the vast majority of them were children. The survivors have blamed Charles Taylor's forces, the National Patriotic Front [of Liberia], but the NPFL deny responsibility. Well, Ben Dotsei Malor spoke to the NPFL's defense spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, who is in Abidjan at the moment, and he asked him who they hold responsible for the massacre:

[Woewiyu] ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is engaged in a massive genocidal project in Liberia, and all that they have to do is blame these genocidal activities on the underdog, the NPFL, and everybody lets (?her) get away with it and call upon....

[Malor, interrupting] Mr. Woewiyu, when you make allegations like this against ECOMOG, do you expect people to believe you that ECOMOG will go into Liberia just to massacre Liberians?

[Woewiyu] Well, they may not go there for that, but that is what they are doing.

[Malor] Why do you think ECOMOG will do such a thing, Mr. Woewiyu?

[Woewiyu] Because ECOMOG's activity in Liberia has never been a peacekeeping project in the first place. If one goes to make peace, one does not take sides with others; one does not create all kinds of auxiliary armies that one does not have control over. Why were these people taken out of their homes in Grand Bassa County and taken into the middle of the rubber plantation and left there unprotected only to say that NPFL killed them?

[Malor] But are you saying you as the defense minister or defense spokesman of the NPFL that your troops, your rebels, are not capable of committing these atrocities?

[Woewiyu] It is not a question of capability. It is whether or not there is any reasonable thinking in a particular activity like that. Our movement is a people's movement, civilian movement. We would not kill anybody like that. NPFL forces have no reason to kill people. These people and us, all of us, have lived together. We fought against whatever we believed in so what I am trying to tell you is that this is not an act that an NPFL force will commit because we have no reason to do that. These people come from our hometown, my own hometown. These could be most of my relatives that were taken from the city of Buchanan, from all the villages in Grand Bassa County and taken over to Firestone and left in a plantation in this so-called refugee camp that ECOMOG created. I mean, I cannot tell you how I feel personally, emotionally, because I know that most of, some of these people are my relatives but that is not the point. The point is they are all fellow Liberians. They did not have to lose their lives if ECOMOG was on a peacekeeping mission.

[Malor] So Mr. Woewiyu, where do we go from here?

[Woewiyu] The first thing we need to do, we have appealed to the United Nations for an investigation team to come in here and investigate this massacre, and the second thing that we need to do and we have been doing now, we are appealing to all the African leaders, all the world leaders, to give Liberians an opportunity to resolve their differences. ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and ECOMOG must allow us to have elections free of intimidation, that is all. That is that simple. [end recording]

Well, the UN has moved swiftly to set up an independent inquiry. Their special envoy to Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, will arrive in Monrovia today to start work. I spoke to him on the line to Abidjan last night, but he was reluctant to give too much away, but he did tell me what he was setting out to do.

[Begin recording] [Gordon-Somers] Well, I have been asked by the secretary general to carry out an investigation of precisely what happened in Harbel. I will work

along with my colleagues from UNHCR and UNICEF and we will seek to determine the facts of the case. I have only listened to the reports that have come over the radio. I am about to go back into Monrovia, and I will interview as many people who have an opinion to give on this.

[Rambimra] What kinds of people are you going to be speaking to?

[Gordon-Somers] Well, I certainly hope that I can speak to some of the people, some of the survivors of the massacre. I understand that some of them are in hospitals either in Monrovia or in other locations. I understand there are some people who can give me eyewitness accounts of what took place. I will also talk to ECOMOG. They were apparently [words indistinct] on the ground. I will talk to the interim government. I will seek to talk to Mr. Taylor himself, who I understand, has made comments on the radio. I will talk to anybody who has an opinion about what happened, particularly those people who will have eyewitness information to give.

[Rambimra] And how soon can we expect some conclusions from your investigation, and what will actually happen with your report?

[Gordon-Somers] My report will go to the secretary general. It is the secretary general who has asked me to do this and I will report directly to him. I should hope this is the kind of thing that ought to done as quickly as possible, and I would hope to get this done by the end of the week. [end recording]

#### Commentary Claims Sawyer Responsible for Massacre

AB1006112893 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900  
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Commentary by Aaron Colee]

[Excerpts] The [word indistinct] action of criminally minded individuals, largely aided and abetted by the [word indistinct] of peace and justice have set our entire nation mourning. Liberian babies, mothers, children, old and young people numbering some 300 have been savagely killed by men lacking the sanity of civilized peoples. Their action is barbaric, heinous and uncivilized. Evil men with no remorse or conscience operating under the cover of darkness have once again created another mournful event for this nation in their cowardly attempt to hijack the peace process. Indeed, they have set the whole nation chilling with cold fear. It is an unimaginable act of desperation that thousands of our people should be nakedly exposed to the evil claws of madmen of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], the Black Berets, and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], under the sponsorship of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and Amos Sawyer is truly unimaginable. [sentence as heard]

The lives of our people are being used as trump cards and human shields by the Monrovia Group for the accomplishment of their ill-fated narrow political agenda. The human tragedy of the Harbel incident is horrifying. Indeed, it is horribly horrible. They designed and orchestrated a scheme and concocted lies of which our people have become direct victims; cold-blooded murder of hundreds of Liberian helpless children, direct victims of the design and trickery of Amos Sawyer.

The massacre or the Harbel holocaust was premeditated by the Sawyer Group only to apportion blame on the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. They used the AFL, the Black Berets, and ULIMO to do the dirty work while they and ECOMOG pretended to be the [words indistinct]. It is said: When a man threatens to throw a stone at you, he already has dug the tomb. Two weeks ago, as part of their calculated scheme and concocted lies, the Monrovia Group blatantly alleged that the NPFL was planning to kill all Liberian displaced men and rape all women crossing over to NPARAG [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government] territory. By this statement, one can conclude that Amos Sawyer and the Monrovia Group, with the knowledge of ECOMOG, had already preplanned the mass atrocities in order to make the NPFL appear ugly in the eyes of the international community.

What has Amos Sawyer achieved today, by this most unimaginable act of barbarism [word indistinct] of a civilized nation like ours? They cleverly concocted a lie so cheap, so elementary, having no basis of truth whatsoever. ECOMOG has reported internationally that she and her allied forces—ULIMO, the AFL, and the Black Berets—are in the Kakata, Buchanan, and Harbel areas. The so-called peacekeepers and their allied forces took these areas by force of arms in which they killed a British national and killed several persons in the local churches in [names indistinct] Harbel and elsewhere. Again direct fingers were pointed at the AFL, the same Samuel Doe soldiers who killed hundreds of Liberians in cold blood at the Lutheran Church, the UN compound, and air-fields, and open ditches in Monrovia. Amos Sawyer—reincarnation of Samuel Doe—[is] using the same AFL backed by ULIMO and the Black Berets to do the dirty work. One year ago, the Liberian leader, President Charles Gankay Taylor, recounted the evil deeds of the AFL against the people of Liberia. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

What a dangerous way to accomplish their devilish aims. The tragedy of the inhuman event in Harbel in a midnight [word indistinct] operation only to make the NPFL look ugly does not [words indistinct]. What justification has Sawyer got to give for nakedly exposing our people to the hands of wicked men directly orchestrated by him? The event occurred in Harbel, an area under the direct control of ECOMOG and its allied forces—the AFL, ULIMO, and the Black Berets—and yet they say it is the NPFL that did it. Why did Amos Sawyer choose to keep innocent and helpless Liberians exposed in a military zone like Harbel while he and his officials sit and enjoy

the comfort of central Monrovia? The reason is simple: Most of those killed by the AFL were displaced people from Kakata, Harbel, and Buchanan who previously lived in Greater Liberia, therefore, Amos Sawyer has shown no care for these people on grounds that these people were supporters of the NPFL.

So, Sawyer exposed the thousands of displaced in Harbel to the wickedness of the AFL, the Black Berets, and ULIMO. Sawyer is short of human feelings. During the heat of the war in October, thousands of displaced people came from Monrovia and the NPFL did not discriminate against them. These people were safely evacuated into the mainstream of Greater Liberia. When Monrovia is supposed to be a [words indistinct] for Sawyer he refused to accommodate helpless Liberian children, exposing them to death and mayhem at the hands of the AFL.

The Harbel incident is unbelievable. The Monrovia Group claims that a pickup truck was used in the incident. How possibly could the NPFL drive in a minitruck from Greater Liberia to Kakata and move straight up to the main road in an area under the control of ECOMOG without anyone hearing the sound of the minitruck? These calculated lies are cheap. The guys in Monrovia are the best liars of the century. They could even be awarded Pulitzer prizes for being the best liars. The guys in Monrovia and ECOMOG have never admitted to any wrongdoing; they have denied ever bombing and killing Liberian children; they have denied air raiding Harbel in which scores of Liberian children died; they have denied bombing Harbel Hospital; they have denied bombing the Phebe Hospital; they have denied bombing the open marketplace in Sinoe County. Even though the international community and journalists as well as relief agencies have seen evidence of ECOMOG atrocities in Greater Liberia, yet they have denied everything. Man, these people can deny.

We must say without hesitation that if we did it, we will admit doing it without any shame. Why blame us for something we did not do? It can be recalled in 1990, when some British missionaries were accidentally killed, the NPFL admitted that incident and the conditions under which it happened. The guys in Monrovia are dangerous. They have killed our people in Harbel only to deny it to make the NPFL appear bad in the eyes of the civilized world. This action on the part of the Monrovia Group absolutely has no justification considering the cruelty of the event. Just to make the NPFL look ugly, Sawyer orders the massacring [of] several hundred Liberians? Indeed, the young man is dangerous. Will there ever be a justification, say for example, where we in the NPFL could kill 1,000 people in Gbarnga only to say ECOMOG drove in a pickup truck from Monrovia to Gbarnga and killed 1,000 people? Who could have ever believed this kind of cheap lie? But Sawyer and the Monrovia Group have done it.

Thank God, the evidence is clear this time that ECOMOG and the AFL are still in Harbel, and international aid workers have visited the place and have seen no trace or presence of any NPFL soldier. ECOMOG, the supposed peacekeepers which are militarily in Harbel, claim that only two AFL soldiers were in the Harbel area at the time. Although this is a lie—but granted as they put it—is ECOMOG claiming that she pulled out of Harbel leaving thousands of displaced people in the care of only two soldiers from the AFL? The security of thousands of our people left only to two persons. The lie is cheap. This shows that the so-called ECOMOG peacekeepers cannot protect our people—leaving thousands of Liberians to the dangerous claws of the AFL, yet they say only two AFL soldiers were in the area. Where are the two so-called AFL soldiers? Why should only two AFL soldiers survive the incident while some 300 of our people were slaughtered? The so-called ECOMOG peacekeepers have got to get out of this country because it has now become evidently clear that they are unable to protect our people, leaving Liberians nakedly exposed to the indisciplined renegade armed groups in Monrovia.

Today, Amos Sawyer is saying there should be no cease-fire and no dialogue. Sawyer says ECOMOG should militarily push Charles Taylor and the NPFL out of Liberia. Sawyer talks about nothing nowadays but the prosecution of the war by ECOMOG. The military event in Liberia has got to stop. This is why the NPRA government has repeatedly said military victory is not desirable and that Liberians need to get together and talk. Whenever we are drawing closer to peace and cease-fire, the Monrovia Group will always create a situation to divert the attention of everyone from the central issue of peace. The silence of the international community gives us every reason to believe that there is some form of international conspiracy to see more Liberians killed. Do they want a Somali situation here? Do they want a Bosnia situation of killing in Liberia before they can act swiftly in ending the sufferings of the Liberian people? How many more Liberians do they want to see killed before ending the nightmare that hangs over this nation?

The international community has got to go beyond mere condemnation of the perpetrators—the AFL, the Black Berets, ULIMO, and ECOMOG—who have wantonly maimed hundreds of our people in a cowardly show of desperation. Liberia is no battlefield for international newsmaking headlines. These perpetrators and their ECOMOG backers will have to face an inquiry and be subsequently charged with war crimes.

A few weeks ago, ULIMO carried out mass atrocities in (Dozo), Lofa County. The international community said nothing. Now, ECOMOG and its allied forces, the AFL and the Black Berets, have done it in Harbel. They've gone too far. We've got to stop the war. President Taylor has proposed the concept of disengagement wherein all Liberian groups would get together as one family and finally resolve the conflict in the country. The president

said at the time, whether it be ULIMO, the AFL, the Black Berets, or the NPFL, it is Liberians who are dying.

The so-called peacekeepers, ECOMOG, who are supposed to be protectors of the people were openly looking on while hundreds of our people were being slaughtered by the AFL and the Black Berets. ECOMOG is no real peacekeeper. They've got to be replaced with a truly multinational peacekeeping force of international repute and standing. The same ECOMOG allowed Prince Johnson to openly kill Samuel Doe in their presence. They allowed the AFL to murder a British national in [name indistinct], and now they are allowing ULIMO, the Black Berets, and the AFL to police checkpoints for the public executions of innocent Liberians under the shabby cover-up of being NPFL sympathizers.

Several AFL soldiers in Monrovia are in jail for a track record of murder. Indeed, the same Samuel Doe soldiers who visited people's homes at night have resurfaced under the direct command of Amos Sawyer this time, killing our people in cold blood. Indeed, Liberia mourns a dreadful event that goes beyond human imagination. Who knows, the 300 or more Liberians killed could very well be your relatives. Indeed, the war has got to stop.

### Mali

#### Konare Holds 1st Anniversary News Conference

AB1106072693 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] The Third Republic is one year old today. President Alpha Oumar Konare took office a year ago as the first democratically elected head of state. On the occasion of this anniversary, the head of state granted an interview to the media on 7 June. Several issues were examined, including the question of state authority. Regarding the latter, President Alpha Oumar Konare said measures were being taken to ensure that state authority is truly restored. Concerning the economic sector, the president broached several other pressing subjects such as the fight against fraud. He concluded by saying that the democratization process should be consolidated so that Mali might have a better future.

#### Joint Commission With Mauritania Ends Meeting 10 Jun

AB1106072393 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The seventh session of the Mauritania-Mali Joint Commission of Cooperation ended this afternoon at the Hotel de l'Amitie, Bamako with a ceremony cochaired by the foreign ministers of both countries, Mohamed Abdrahmane Ould Moine and Mohamed Alhousseini Toure. A joint communique was issued at the end of the session. Alassane Ag-Mohamed has the salient points:

[Ag-Mohamed] The communique stresses the willingness of the people and Government of Mauritania to

further strike for the implementation of the National Pact. Conscious of the adverse effects of the world economic crisis and the worsening terms of trade on the economies of both countries, the two parties seek accelerated subregional and regional integration. To this end, they note with delight the satisfactory implementation of the Senegal River Development Organization community program, the impact of which will play a decisive role in improving the living conditions of the populations of the three member states.

Furthermore, they reviewed the priority areas of bilateral cooperation between the two countries—namely the free movement of goods and persons, trade, transport and road infrastructure, rural development, health, education, and culture. The communique also indicates that alongside the deliberations of the joint commission, Messrs. Moine and Toure held talks on the subregional, regional, and international situation. They noted with delight the similarity of their views on the issues tackled.

At the end of the joint commission's session, the following accords were signed: a cooperation agreement on AERONET [expansion unknown] research and rescue operations and a protocol agreement authorizing regular neighborly flights. The two delegations noted with satisfaction the brotherly and cordial atmosphere that characterized discussions during the present session. Lastly, the communique indicates that the eighth session of the Mauritania-Mali Joint Commission will be held in Nouakchott at a date to be fixed later.

### Niger

#### Government, Azaouak Liberation Front Sign 3-Month Truce

AB1006142093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Communiqué issued by the government of the Republic; place and date not given—read by Government Spokesman Moctar Diallo]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Niger and the Front for the Liberation of Air and Azaouak have decided to observe a truce with the aim of arriving at a peaceful and negotiated settlement. The measures restricting movement have been lifted by decree as you just heard, and this is effective 10 June at midnight. A three-month renewable truce enters into effect on 10 June at midnight. The lifting of the restrictive measures and the entry into effect of the truce lead to the removal of restrictions on cross-border movement and the free movement of people and goods in the areas affected by the measures.

Also, the Cabinet met under the chairmanship of Mahamane Ousmane, president of the Republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Cabinet examined and adopted items on its agenda, notably, the 1993 budget.

### **Presidential Decree Lifts Restrictions on Movement**

*AB1006134093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] President Mahamane Ousmane of Niger Republic signed a decree this morning lifting restrictions on movement in certain areas of the national territory. Consequently, these restrictive measures proclaimed by the 18 April decree have been lifted effective 10 June, that is today. Also the provisions under Decree Number 93023/PRN-MDN of 27 May 1993, extending the said measures, have been abrogated.

The minister of national defense and the minister of interior are charged with the execution of the present decree which will be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Niger.

### **Nigeria**

#### **Abuja High Court Issues Order Banning Elections**

*AB1106101293 Paris AFP in English 0208 GMT 11 Jun 93*

[Text] Abuja, June 11 (AFP)—The high court in Abuja on Thursday [10 June] issued an order banning the organisation of presidential elections due on Saturday [12 June] after an application from a movement supporting an extension of military rule. The ruling by Judge Bassey Ikpeme was a technical victory for the Association for a Better Nigeria (ABN), which wants President Ibrahim Babangida and his military-led government to stay in power until 1997. But foreign specialists in Nigerian politics said the decision was unlikely to have any effect on the election since the government declared last Friday [4 June] that no court ruling would stop the presidential poll going ahead.

The ABM, set up by millionaire Arthur Nzeribe, a one-time candidate for the Social Democratic Party's nomination for president, had urged the court to prevent Babangida from stepping down because of what it called religious tensions in the country. The military government has criticised ABN's campaign against the election but has taken no action against the movement's leaders.

#### **Anti-Election Demonstration in Kaduna 10 Jun**

*AB1006213093 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[Text] [Bickerton] Now we are going back to Nigeria, from where there are reports of a protest demonstration in the northern town of Kaduna against Saturday's [12 June] presidential elections. Charles Anyeogulu in Lagos is on the line. Charles, what is going on?

[Anyeogulu] Well, nobody seems to have much idea who is behind these sort of latest campaigns, but what we do know is that people have taken to the streets in Kaduna and some of them were waving placards, chanting, stopping traffic, and that sort of thing, calling for General Babangida to remain in office and calling for the elections on Saturday to be scrapped. Now, nobody knows exactly who is behind these latest campaigns, but they are creating considerable political heat, I think, and some observers suggest that elements within the military, with or without the president's blessing, may be testing public reaction just to see what the mood of the country is and the idea of Gen. Babangida staying on. Now, the point must be made that the president's office has consistently distanced itself from those campaigns and just a few days ago, the vice president said that such people would not be allowed to stop the elections from taking place.

[Bickerton] Were there any reports of trouble or clashes or anything at this demonstration in Kaduna?

[Anyeogulu] Well, there were reports that some scenes were fairly rowdy, but there is no talk of anybody getting seriously hurt or anything, but I think just coming barely 24 hours before the first presidential elections in this country in a decade, it is obviously something that is creating considerable worry, and the human rights groups, the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, has today protested against these campaigns and called on the authorities to stop them immediately.

[Bickerton] Is there any indication of exactly how big this demonstration was?

[Anyeogulu] Well, the reports that we are getting is that several hundred people took part in the demonstrations in Kaduna. Some have spoken of probably something close to a thousand people.

[Bickerton] Charles Anyeogulu in Lagos, thank you very much indeed.

#### **SDP, NRC Vice Presidential Candidates Debate**

*AB1006145293 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] The fourth in the series of presidential debates organized by the Nigerian Television Authority, NTA, took place yesterday, Monday [7 June] in Lagos. This time, the vice presidential candidates of the two parties, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh of the National Republican Convention, NRC, and Ambassador Babagana Kingibe of the Social Democratic Party, SDP, fielded questions on a number of economic, political, foreign and social issues. The presidential candidates of the two parties, Chief M.K.O. Abiola of the SDP and Alhaji Bashir Tofa of the NRC had earlier debated the issues on Sunday [6 June].

Pertinent among the issues discussed yesterday by the two vice presidential candidates was the issue of privatization and commercialization of enterprises owned by

government. Speaking on the issue, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh of the NRC said he supports the policy and that, given the mandate of the Nigerian electorate, an NRC-controlled central government will continue with the policy.

[Begin Ugoh recording] It has been shown over the years that the government is a bad businessman. Most of the public enterprises were run with losses, heavy losses, being supported with money from the treasury when in fact they should be making money which could be reinvested for the government, and since these are loss agents, it became necessary that they should be privatized because their problem was poor management. Given to private sector, they will be better managed and will contribute more to the economy, and so I support the whole policy. Those ones that have some social services could be commercialized but those ones that are purely private ventures surely should be privatized, and I think the government has taken the right step in the right direction on this. When we get into government, definitely, we'll continue the policy. [end recording]

In his own reaction, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe of the SDP said though the SDP recognizes the importance of privatization and commercialization, at this stage of the nation's economic development, the private sector in the country cannot claim to be sufficient managers of resources and economy. Ambassador Kingibe stressed that what was necessary was to give a new direction to both the private and public sectors to enable them function effectively and enable them set objectives.

[Begin Kingibe recording] I think there is need to give a new direction, to give new inspiration, not only to the public sector but to the private sector also. I think that just blind adherence to market forces without due regard to their overall impact on the people, does not necessarily mean a more efficient management of the economy. Certainly, there are certain sectors of the economy which, I think, cannot be left to the vagaries of market forces, and I do hope that sufficient care will be taken of certain sectors which cannot and should not be privatized. They would have continued social function and these won't be beefed up by the Abiola government, and the main thing is one of management, one of accountability, and one of morality in the management of public assets. [end recording]

On the Nigerian domestic debt issue, the Nigerian Government is said to be owing the Central Bank of Nigeria about 116 billion naira at the end of 1991, a situation viewed by economic experts as a burden on the economy. What will an SDP-controlled central government do, Ambassador Kingibe?

[Begin Kingibe recording] You see, the question of domestic debts or external debts, I think both are not sort of out of proportion to what a well managed economy like the Nigerian economy can handle. The problem right now is that we devote about 40 percent of our foreign exchange earnings to external debt servicing.

We'll devote only about a little more than 25 percent to inject it into sectors that can produce the wealth that can service and refurbish the economy and revive the economy.

We are going to make sure that no policy exists in our government which is going to have the consequence of making the poor and the vast majority of the masses suffer. We are going to ask of all our creditors, whether they are internal or external, that you cannot ask an anemic person for a blood donation. The anemic person needs to recover, regain some health before you can start drawing blood for donation. We are going to concentrate—we are going to, of course, do it in a responsible way—we are going to negotiate with both our domestic creditors and external creditors a rescheduling arrangement, and we are going to inspire that confidence from both our internal and external creditors that they would know that there is a (?strict) leadership in this country that is committed to addressing the present economic problems of our nation. And they will have the confidence that the economy will regain its buoyancy in the not too distant future.

So, we are going to first address ourselves to revamping the economy, always bearing in mind that there should be no policy of government which is going to impoverish the poor any further. We are going to reestablish the middle class which has already been squeezed out of existence, and we are going to make sure that our economic body is strong and healthy again before we address any other issue. [end recording]

Dr. Sylvester Ugoh of the NRC has this to say on the debt problem.

[Begin Ugoh recording] Well, the domestic debt doesn't create as serious a problem as the external debt. As we've pointed out, most of the domestic debt is owed to the Central Bank which itself is owed by the government, and so there is no problem there. It's only that one of servicing it. We don't service it with foreign exchange, it is serviced with our local currency, so it doesn't present a serious problem. The only problem there is that borrowing new money from the Central Bank is tantamount to going to the printer to print the money and that is very inflationary, and really, what we should do is to reduce borrowing money from the Central Bank. It is different that money is borrowed from the public sector directly because where the private sector's debt is paid, the Federal Government spends it [words indistinct] inflationary. But when we borrow from the Central Bank money that [words indistinct] brought out of the Central Bank, then they are infusing more money into the system, creating the basis for inflation. [end recording]

#### 120,000 Policemen Mobilized To Ensure 'Tight Security'

AB1006140193 Lagos NTA Television Network in English: 2000 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] About 120,000 police officers and men have been mobilized to various duty posts to ensure tight security

during the presidential elections. Police affairs secretary, Chief Francis Ojie, announced this in Abuja while briefing newsmen on the state of preparedness of the Nigerian police force toward the forthcoming elections. Correspondent Soji Oye's report is presented from our studio:

[Oye] (?The police affairs secretary) told newsmen that he had called most of the police commissioners in the country to understand their problems with a view to providing solutions to them. He said the police officers and men had been educated on the crucial role they have to play during the presidential elections. The secretary said that adequate logistic support in terms of transportation and communication had been provided to make the elections successful. Chief Ojie appealed to the Nigerian Police to make the country proud by discharging their duty with patriotism, commitment, professionalism, and honesty.

[Begin Ojie recording] Let me hasten to reemphasize that handsome rewards await police officers and zones that discharge this national assignment without blemish. By the same token, those police officers found guilty of impropriety will be severely dealt with. [end recording]

[Oye] He also appealed to the people to cooperate with the police and to the press to be fair and objective in reporting the election results.

### Gas Stations Hoarding Fuel Ordered Closed

*AB1006140593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has ordered the immediate closure of any petrol station found to be involved in hoarding of petrol. In addition, the license of such a retail outlet is to be impounded. The director general, petroleum, in the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Dr. Iche Chukwu, in a statement yesterday said a joint team of officials from the ministry and the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] have been directed to carry out on the spot inspection of retail outlets. He said that despite the fact that the strike embarked upon by (?oficers) of the NNPC had been called off, a few of them are still picketing. The NNPC management, he pointed out, had therefore been directed to identify and deal accordingly with those members of staff that had not returned to work.

Alhaji Chukwu stressed that the persistent (?hoarding) in some petrol stations and other [words indistinct] strike

notwithstanding, the loading of petroleum was never interrupted by industrial action.

### Senegal

#### 'Unexpected Twist' Reported in Assassination Inquiry

*AB1006121593 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been an unexpected twist to the Senegalese police investigation of the murder of Babacar Seye, a senior election official assassinated in the wake of last months parliamentary polls. Within hours, members of the main opposition party, the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], were picked up and held for questioning. Those detained included the party's leader and presidential candidate, Abdoulaye Wade, but now the eyewitness on whose evidence the police case was being built has completely changed the story, and it could spell trouble for President Diouf and the ruling Socialist Party. From Dakar, Florian Vestra reports:

[Begin recording] In extracts of a letter published in the independent SUD newspaper today, Amadou Seydou Sene claimed that the assassination of Babacar Seye was a conspiracy designed to discredit the opposition PDS and its leader, Abdoulaye Wade. According to another newspaper, Sene also claims in the same letter that he was hired by a high-ranking government official to kill Seye, and to make it look as if the assassination had been ordered by Abdoulaye Wade.

The SUD newspaper said that Sene posted the letter to Abdoulaye Wade [words indistinct]. In the letter, Sene writes that he was chosen as the assassin because of his previous close contacts with the PDS. Sene also alleges that he was told to make confessions implicating Wade in the assassination. In return, Sene claims to have been promised \$300,000 and free exile in the United States.

Yesterday, Sene was for the first time presented to the chief investigating judge, who questioned him for more than five hours. On leaving the judge's office, Sene told journalists that he had, indeed, written the letter containing the new version of events.

Sene's letter marks a considerable change from his previous confessions. He had earlier claimed that Samuel Sarr, a close adviser of Abdoulaye Wade, had given him money to buy the car used during the assassination, and that the PDS deputy-elect, Modi Sy, was involved in the procurement of the arm used to kill Babacar Seye. [end recording]

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